THE BOMBAY GA

VOL. 33. WEDNESDAY JANUARY 16, 1822.

Government Advertisement.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

THAT BILLS, on HIS EXCELLENCY THE MOST NOBLE THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL IN COUNCIL, to the amount of Eight Lacs (8,00,000) of Sicca Rupees, drawn payable sixty days after sight, will be disposed of by Public Auction, to the highest Bidder or Bidders, at the General Treasury, at noon Saturday the 19th Instant, and, for the accommodation of Purchasers, will be drawn in sets as follows, viz.

SICCA RUPEES,

10	Sets of 25,000 each	Sicca Rs.	2,50,000
10	Ditto of 20,000 do.		2,00,000
15	Ditto of 10,000 do.		1,50,000
20	Ditto of 5,000 do.		1,00,000
25	Ditto of 2,000 do.		50,000
50	Ditto of 1,000 do.		50,000
	Total Sicca Rupees		8,00,000.

Published by Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,

J. FARISH,
Sec. to Govt.

BOMBAY CASTLE,
12TH JANUARY 1822.

૧૨ કારી · જાહીર · ખબર.

ઈવીને · શી · કમકતાના · શારકાર · ઉપર · લખેલી · કુંડીઓ · શીકા · રૂપીઆ · ૮૦૦૦૦૦ અંકે · આઠ · લાખની · દીઠા · પછે ૬૦ મે · દીને · તાહ્ય · આપે · ઈવી · કુંડીઓ શાનીશરવારને · દીને · તારીખ ૧૯ મી · ચાલ તા · મહીનામા · બપોરનાં · શી · મુંબઇ · ની · બનરેલ · તીજોરીમાં · બધાકુ · લીલામ · કરી ને · લેકોઇ · વધતી · કીમત · આપશે · તે · ય ણીને · તે · કુંડીઓ · વેચાથી · આપશે · ને · ખરીદદાર તા · જોગવાઇ · શારૂ · કુંડીઓના કુંડા · લખીઆપશે · તેની · વીગત *

૨૫૦૦૦૦ કુંડીઓ ૧૦ દર · કુંડી ૧
શીકા · રૂ · ૨૫૦૦૦ ની · તેનાં · રૂપીઆ

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ના૦ ૧૨ જાનેવારી · સન ૧૮૨૨ ઇંગરેજી *

For Passage only

TO THE

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE AND ENGLAND,

THE GOOD & FAST SAILING SHIP

THE

Partridge

OF 516 TONS

Intended to leave this Month

AND CARRY A SURGEON.

APPLY TO

Messrs. Baxter and Co.

THIS Ship has excellent accommodations for Passengers, having a poop, and has been fitted up expressly between decks; and, if required, will take up Passengers on the Malabar Coast.

Bombay, 16*th January* 1822.

Kempt & Co.

On the 18*th Instant*,

WILL SELL

AT THE

COURT HOUSE,

THE Remainder of the Hon'ble Sir W. DAVID EVANS'S Effects.

The Wine will be sold at 12 o'clock.

Bombay 16*th January* 1822.

Ke

BY PU

On the 5th Feb.

THE valuable
Recorder, th
David Evans, de
are in the press.

Bombay, 16

Kemp

HAVE for sale, a
and Dinner Set, pac
bound Chests; made by H
Co, of Calcutta, and may be
derate terms. Also an upri
Piano, has been 7 years in thi

Bombay 16*th Januar*

Kempt & C

WILL SELL

BY PUBLIC AUCTION

AT THEIR ROOMS

On the 28*th Instant.*

SUNDRY articles of useful Furniture &c. the property of a Gentleman embarked for Europe, consisting of Mahogany Couches, Chests of Drawers, Book Cases, Swinging Glasses, and Sofa Tables, also Jackwood Chairs &c. a few Oil Paintings and a Grand Piano Forte the latter seasoned to the climate and in excellent condition—and a Europe Horse and Mare.

Bombay 16*th January* 1822.

THE

Bombay Almanac

AND MEMORANDUM BOOK.

FOR THE YEAR 1822

IS READY FOR SALE

AT THE

Gazette Office,

PRICE TWO RUPEES

Bombay 9*th January* 1822.

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...Water Glasses
..., Butter Pots,
...ssortment of Ca-
... furniture, Con-
...bles, Side boards,
...rdrobes, Beureaus,
...s Dressing Tables,
...g Cases, Ladies work
...book cases, Writing
...s, Chess and Back-
...Double and Single
...shhand Stands, Bed-
... and other articles of
...me Broad Cloths, Shirt
...ths and Linnen, Chintz of
...ern Paterns, China flowered
...Velvets of different Colours,
...y Glasses, Stockings, Nan-
...l other Articles of the kind.
...f various kinds Guns and Pis-
...ble and Single Barrel'd in Cases
... Nock and other Makers, Qua-
... and Sectants—Day and night Spy
...es. A quantity of cornelians for
...Europe or China Market-Horses and
...riages. A quantity of Teakwood and
...ackwood planks. A quantity of flat
...ron, A quantity or assortment of Iron-
...mongery. A large assortment of useful Books. A quantity of Stationary and a Variety of other articles well worthy the attention of Families, Tradesmen, Shop keepers and other persons. Bombay 15th January 1822.

(BY THE EXECUTORS,)

જાહેર ખબર

ખબર* ફીમાથી. આપીએ ચે. આ. જાનવેારી. મહીનાની. તારીખ ૨૮ મી. શેા મવારને. દીને. તા૦ બીજાને. દાડાવેા. યુક રથડશે. તેદા ડે. જાહેરલીલામ. કરીને. વે ચશે. મરતાર. મી૦ પ્રરાશીશ. ટામકીનના આગલા. રેફવાનાં. ઘરમેા* તવેીત. ફિરના રનીછે. તેનીવીગત. ફિ ને* ઘણીજાતનું. ઘરે ંુ*ઘડીઆલા*ઘણીજાતની. રકાબીઓ. તા૦ પલેટીટ. શાંમાંત* મટેારીના. તા૦ચીની ના. શાંમાંત*ઘણીમેાટી. જથ્થા. બીલારકાં મનેા* તેમયે. આરશીઓ*કાપેલી. તા૦શા દી. ડીકેનટરા*દમલરા*વઇનનાંતા૦પાંણી નાં. ગલાશેા*વઇનગલાશેા*ઝુગર. તા૦ બટર. પાટ* બેશનેા*ઘણીફ કતરેફવું. ઘર વું. પ્રાનેતર* ખાણાંની. ટેબલેા* શાઇબે ર ડેા*શીપ્રા. તા૦કાંયેા*કબટા*બીરા*કાંચ ની ટબલેા*લેડીઓને. દરશકરવાની. ટેબ લેા* તા૦તેનાં. બાકશેા* ચુકા. મુકવાની. કબટા*લખવાની. ડેશકા*ઇશકાતરીઓ. રમવાનાં. પાટીઓ*ફિકવડી. તા૦બેવડી. ટી કેડીશેા*ફાથ. ધેાવાનાં. ઇશટાંનેા*બેડઇ શટીડેા. તા૦છેાલીઆવેા* અને. બીજા. ફિ જનરેફનેા. શાંમાંત* થેાડું. જી વું. કાપડ* શરટ. તા૦બીજાં. કપડાં* અ ને. તાકા* નવીતરાંની. કુલેાવર. તરેફવાર. રંગીન. ચીનાઇ. મખમલેા* શાશીશેા* કુર બીનેા*ઇશટાકીનેા* લાંકીન. તા૦ જનરે ફનેા. શાંમાંત* તરેફવાર. તલવારેા*તાપેા તા૦ પીશટાલેા. ફિકવડી. તા૦ બેવડી. કેશેા. શાથે. મીા૦ ફિચનાક. તા૦ બી જા. મેકરેાની. બનાવેલીઓ. કુમાદરેનટશા તા૦ શીખશનેા* દીશ. તા૦રાતની. કુર બી નેા* વેલાત. તા૦ચીનનાં. ખપનાં. અકીકા* ઘેાડા. તા૦ ગાડીઓ*શાગ. તા૦શીશમી. પાટીઓનેા. જથ્થા*થેાડાફિક. લેાડાંનાં. પા ટા* તરેફવાર. આઇરનમંગરી*ઘણી. તરેફ ની. કાંમની. ચુકા*ઘણીફિક. ઇશટેશ ના રીઓ* અને. બીજા. ઘણીફિક. તરેફનેા. શાં માંત* પ્રેમલી. તા૦વેપારી. તા૦કુકાંનદારને. કાંમનેા*તા૦બીજા. લેાકેાને. કાંમનેાછે*

તારીખ ૧૫ મી. જાંનેવારી. શને ૧૮૨૨

(વકીલેાથી*)

Wanted.

A MESSMAN to the 1st Bat. 9th Regt. N. I. For Terms refer to Messrs. LUGRIN & WATSON, none need apply but those who can have an unquestionable Character.

Bombay, 16*th January* 1822.

Advertisement.

TO be disposed of on Commission, a handsome Barouche, with Harness and a pair of Serviceable Horses, for further particulars apply to *Bhickajee Merjee* and Co.

Bombay 16*th January* 1822.

LOTTERY OF BOOKS
OF
POPULAR INTEREST
AND
GENERAL UTILITY.

A FEW Tickets in the above Lottery may be had on application at Mr. *Anderson's* Office.

Bombay 16*th January* 1822.

Notice.

THE Subscribers to COLONEL BLACKER'S MEMOIR of the Operations of the British Army in India during the Mahratta War of 1817, 18, and 19, illustrated by Maps and Topographical Plans, 2 vols. 4to. are respectfully informed their copies have been sent out by the publishers MESSRS. BLACK and Co of *London*, and may be had on Application to Mr. ANDERSON at his Office adjoining THE BRITISH and FOREIGN LIBRARY.

No advance having been made upon the English Price of the Work, vizt. Rupees 55 in Boards, it is requested, a reference for the amount will accompany the Order.

Bombay 16*th January* 1822.

GENERAL ORDERS.

By the Honorable the Governor in Council.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 2D JANUARY, 1822.

CAPTAIN JAMES FALCONER, of the 1st Regiment Native Infantry, is allowed a furlough to Europe on his private affairs for a period of three years agreeably to the Regulations.

Captain Charles Ovans of the Bombay European Regiment, attached to the Revenue Survey Department in Guzerat, is allowed a furlough to Sea on sick Certificate, for a period of three months from the 28th ultimo.

The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following promotion.

12th Regiment Native Infantary.

Ensign John Liddell to be Lieutenant, Vice Lechmer, deceased.—Date of rank 13th November 1821.

3d January 1822.

Captain Richard Flemming of the 5th Rigiment Native Infantary, is allowed a furlough to England on sik Certificate, for a perjod of three years from the date of his embarkation.

5th January 1822.

Acting Superintending Surgeon Charles West is confirmed as Superintending Surgeon of the Surat Division of the Army, vice Jukes, deceased; and Surgeon William Panton is likewise confirmed as Garrision Surgeon at Surat, in sucession to West, from the 11th November 1821.

The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following promotions.

MEDICAL ESTABLIHMENT.

Senior. Assistant Surgeon James Dow to be Surgeon, vice West promoted,—Date of rank 11th November 1821.

Captain James Morse. Commanding at Bancote, is allowed to proceed to the Presidency on his private affairs, and to be absent for the space of one month.

By Order of the How'ble
the Governor in Council,
J. HENDERSON
Sec. to Govt.

Digitized with financial assistance from the
Government of Maharashtra
on 28 June, 2017

MARINE DEPARTMENT,

THE Hon'ble the Governor in Council has been pleased to make the following appointments.

Lieutenant Goodridge to command the Hon'ble Company's Cruizer Vestal.

Lieutenant Grant to be Second Assistant to the Master Attendant.

By Order of the Hon'ble the Gvernor in Council.

J. FARISH,
Sec. to Govt.

BOMBAY CASTLE,
5TH JANUARY 1822.

BOMBAY

ARRIVALS.—January 11th Lieut. J. E. Par ons 6th Regiment from Kaira.
th Captain Place, H. M. 65th Regiment from uah
th Captain H. Smtth, 8th Regiment M. Cavalry Poona.
Captain Stevenson, H. A. from Seroor.
ARTURES.—January 9th Ensign Thackthwaite, Regiment to Bheemdy.
Lieut. R. S. Sutherland, Fort Adjutant to Ahger.
Lieut. Eric Sutherland, Bengal Estab ishment kan.
14th A. Surgeon F. R. Surwright, 59th Foot to Bengal.
Ditto Lieut. W. Lardner 11th Regt. to Porebunder.
15 Major Wm Grant 4th Regiment to Europe.
Ditto Superintg. Surgeon H. Robertson to Europe
Ditto Lieut. and Bt. Captain Robert Ogilby 12th Regiment to Europe-

CORRRESPONDENCE.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,

Will you have the goodness to allow me to enquire through the medium of your paper, whether it be allowable to burn dead bodies adjoining Warden's or Breach Candy road; as this very unpleasant spectacle was exhibited yesterday evening nearly opposite to Mr. Grant's Bungalow, just at the time that the road in question is most frequented as an evening drive.

I remain Mr. Editor,
Yours obediently.
"PEGGY"

ERRATA.

In Nos. 1648 *and* 1649 *for Pages* 839 *to* 865 *inclusive read* 2 *to* 28 *inclusive.*

BOMBAY.

CURRENT VALUE.

OF

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

WEDNESDAY 16TH JANUARY, 1822.

Last Remittable Notes	128½	By Rs. per 100 Sicca
Earlier Ditto, - - -	126	- - - - - - do
loan Acknowledgments	117	- - - - - - do

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

onths sight on London, per Rupee		1—10	
Days — on Calcutta —	111½	— 100 Sicca	Rs.
30 Days — on Madras —	103½	— 100 Madras	do.
8 Days — on Surat —	101¼	— 100 Surat	do.
8 Days — on Poonah —	104¼	— 100 Poonah	do.
8 Days — Ahmedabad Antnee	118	100 Ahmed.	do.
8 Days —— —— Sicca	96	100 Ahmed.	do.
8 Days — Brodera —	93	100 Kaira.	do.
Price of Dollars —	—	226¼ Per 100.	

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

UL's letter is under consideration.

THE GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY 16TH JANUARY, 1822.

The Office of conducting this Paper having devolved on other hands; the Editor has to bespeak a continuance of that indulgence and support which the Gazette has for so long a period experienced at this Presidency, the claims to which shall not be diminished; as far as an attentive and assiduous devotion of his time and talents, humble as they are, to his duty may encourage the Editor to hope that he shall not fail to redeem that pledge. Educated in an honorable profession the least calculated to qualify him for such an office, he has yet been induced by the earnest recommendation of his friends to assume the Editorial pen, under a confidence that their support will not be withheld from him, at a time when it will be the most required. Considerations, the most powerful and endearing that can impel the human mind to exertion to merit that support, not only from his friends, but from the pubiic at large, have influenced the present Editor, in entering on these functions: a stronger assurance he cannot hold forth of his anxiety and desire to conciliate and to deserve the patronage of the Public.

In the absence of news from England we have had recourse to the labours of our brother Editors at the other Presidencies, making a selection from the most interesting articles contained in the papers received during the week.

BOMBAY SESSIONS.

On Wednesday, the Court having met the Grand Jury returned.

True Bills,—against Mynee, woman, for stealing in a dwelling house:—against Gopall Govind Gondlee for stealing in a dwelling house, and against Thuckee woman for receiving the goods so stolen;—also another Bill against the same woman for receiving stolen goods:—against Pedro Fermy for an assault with intent to murder:—& against Gunnoot Buddoo and Salloo woman for receiving stolen goods.

No Bills against Gopall Govind Gondlee for receiving stolen goods, nor against Gunnoo Buddoo for 4 burglaries, and against Salloo woman for receiving the goods so burglariously stolen.

The Court then proceeded to try the prisoners.

Mynee woman was acquitted. Gopall Govind Gondlee was found guilty, but Tuckee woman was acquitted. The other indictment against Thuckee was quashed. The prisoner Govind Gondlee had lately returned from a seven years, residence at Penang. Gunnoo Bhuddo and Salloo were both found guilty; several bundles of property stolen at various times from different persons were found in their house. There was nothing in these cases that deserves any more detailed report.

Pedro Fermy was found guilty of the assault with intent to murder. The prisoner at the time of the assault was a Sookhannee on board the Asia Felix, Capt. Bradshaw, on a voyage from this port to Batavia. A boy had complained to the Captain that he had been illtreated by the prisoner, in consequence of which the Captain had reprimanded him, and threatened to put him in irons if he did so again. The prisoner subsequently was quarelling with another Sookhannee, and had been ordered by the chief officer to desis
had interfered t
had struck the pri
ing the noise cam
the prisoner had a
dered all hands up to
prisoner drew the da
of the crew to betake t
The Gunner was stand
the prisoner ran towards
with his dagger; the first
the Gunner stumbling over
the second thrust of the dagge
part of his body and let out so
The Captain on seeing the pr
dagger and attack the Gunner h
lass; he hastened to the assistan
ner and secured the prisoner, alt
he had himself received a woun
from a blow the prisoner had aim
The facts were fully proved by the e
Captain Bradshaw and the Gunner; t
ner did not deny them, but alleged tha
time, he had been made exceedingly
and that the person he had been reprima
for beating was a boy whom he had bro
up as his son. He called several evidences
his previous good conduct. The jury withe
retiring found him guilty.

All the prisoners against whom indictments had been preferred having been tried, three Moghuls, Abbass Ali, Perman Ali and Abbass Hussein, who had been remanded at the last sessions, were discharged by proclamation. The Court then adjourned till Thursday, on which day, the foreman of the Grand Jury stated that a deputation of the Jury had visited the Jail, and found the state of it in every respect highly satisfactory; there was no sickness, and it did not occur to them that any thing was requisite to be done, except that the Jail should be whitewashed.

The President thanked the Grand Jury for their attention, and discharged them.

The sentences passed on the convicts were—

Gopall Govind Godnlee, transportation for life to Penang.

Gunnoo Buddoo' 2 years' imprisonment, and to be thrice publicly whipped in the Bazar.

Salloo, woman, 1 year's imprisonment, and a fine of 50 Rupees.

Pedro Fermy, 2 years'imprisonment in jail, to receive 4 dozen lashes, and to find security for good behaviour, himself in 500 Rupees and 2 Sureties 150 Rupees each. On passing this last sentence, the Mayor observed that it would have been more severe, but the Court had taken into its consideration the period duriug which the prisoner had been kept in irons on board the ship, since the crime was committed.—The sessions were then dissolved.

Bombay Courier.

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY RACES.
1822

FIRST DAY OF FIRST MEETING.

TUESDAY, 1st JANUARY.

The Cup given by His Highness the Gvkwar, value 200 Guineas, free for all Arab Horses, who have never worn purse, plate, match, or sweepstakes; carrying 9 Stone, 2 *miles heats*; mares and geldings allowed 3lbs.

Mr. Vibart's,	....Collector.....	2.	1. 1.
Mr. Bailie's,	.... Gentleman.....	5.	4 2.
Mr. Crawford's,	Proxy 1st *heat not placed*	2.	dt.
Lieut. Slight's,	....Fitz Eustace.....	1.	3. dr.
Capt. Maclean's	....Highlander.....	4.	5. dr.

... 6. dr.
.... 7. dr.
.... dist.
..... do.
..... do.
e."..... drawn.
first heat, 4 17.
2d heat, 4 16.
3d heat, 4 18.

Horses started well to-
otor for the first mile,
made play, passed several
which he had been headed,
and rated it with Collector
f mile, giving him the go by
ce post, and won the heat hand-
ouple of lengths.

a well contested heat, and afforded
e interest, altho' for the second
struggle for superiority evidently lay
n the Favorites at starting, (Collector
tz-Eustace.)

Heat.—Highlander and Proxy took the
, closely waited upon by Fitz-Eustace and
llector for the 1st mile, when the latter
ade his run, went a head at score, rated it
ith the leading Horses for a short distance,
when his superior speed & bottom told, as he
took the lead in gallant style, and won the heat
in hand.

3d Heat.—Gold to Silver on Collector, who took the lead and kept it easily all round, notwithstanding that he continued to be opposed by the known bottom of a stanch Dekhunite.

SECOND RACE.

Colts' plate of 800 Rupees from the Fund, with 10 mohrs each, to be added to the Purse, one 2 *mile heat*, weight for age, Byculla Standard.

Capt. Spiller's,.....C. A. C. Shylock,.....		1
Mr. Crawford's....G. A. C. Speculation,.....		2

The Colts started & ran well together, Shylock leading for the first three quarters of a mile, when he made play and shot a head, soon after which Specalation ran against the bank of the course, fell and threw his rider, which deprived the amateurs and spectators, of any thing like competition being displayed towards the close of the heat.

SECOND DAY.

FRIDAY 4TH JANUARY.

A Plate of 1000 Rupees given by the Turf Club, with 5 Mohrs each to be added, for all Arab Horses; 1½ *mile heats*; weight for age, and inches; winners of more than one Plate to carrying 7 lbs. extra.

	St. lbs. oz.
Mr. Vibart's,....C. A. H. Collector carrying,.....	8. 11. 6. 1. 1.
Mr. Warde's...B. A. H. Zeeba	8. 11. 12. 2. 2.
Mr. Crawford's.G. A. H. Clanalpine,	9. 1. 12. 3. 3.

Time..3, 10—3. 15

1st Heat Zeeba took the lead for the 1st half mile, closely followed by Collector, and Clan Alpine; when the former closed with, & passed the leading Horse, and won the heat easily.

2d Heat.—Collector took the lead and kept it all round, winning the heat in a canter.

SECOND RACE.

A Sweepstakes of 20 mohurs each to be run or by Arab horses, who have never starte or purse, plate, match, or sweepstakes, *he* d 2 *miles;* carrying 8. 7. horses to be bona fide the property of subscribers, mares and geldings allowed 3 lbs.-Twelve subscribers.

Mr Malcolm's....G. A. H.....Buckfoot	1	1
Capt. M'Gregor's..G. A. H ....Warton	4	2
Mr Crawford's.. .C. A. H.....Robin Hood	2	4
Mr. Warde's.....C. A. H.....Legs	3	3
Capt. Spiller's.....G. A. H ....Langolee	5 dr.	
Mr. Gray's.....Sly Boots	drawn.	

Time 4 15 4 21

1st Heat.—The Horses ran well together led by Legs as far as the first mile post, where Buckfoot and Robin Hood took the lead, & rated it most interestingly for the next half mile, when Buckfoot began to take the lead, and won the heat in handsome style, by several lengths.

2d Heat.—A good start, and close running at an easy rate for the first three quarters of a mile, all the horses apparently lying by for each other, when Buckfoot was let out, again took the lead, and won the heat in hand—Warton, an untrained Horse, shewed excellent bottom in this heat.

THIRD DAY.

TUESDAY, THE 8TH JANUBRY.

The Bombay Subscription Plate of £ 100 from the fund, and 100 Rupees each Subscriber, for all Arab Horses: *Heats* 2 *miles:* weight for age, Byculla Standard.

Mr. Malcolm's.....G. A. H. Buckfoot, carrying,.....	9. 3. 1. 1.
Captain Spiller's,..G. A. H. Beningborough,.....	9. 3. 2. 2.
Mr. Vibart',.....G. A. H. Marquis.....	9. 3. 3. 3.
Lieut. D'Arcy's, B. A. H. Recorder,.....	8. 12. 4. 4.

Time 4 5 4 10

Marquis and Recorder took the lead at a slapping rate, Beningborough & Buckfoot a few lengths behind for the 1st mile when the two near horses made play, passed Recorder, and soon after ran up to Marquis, with whom they rated it for a short distance, also passing him towards the 3d half mile post, Backfoot then leading with Beningborough close up to him outside; in which order the remainder of the heat was contested, affording the most interesting competition witnessed on this course since the days of Highflyer and Pioneer of glorious sporting memory. The known powers, speed and bottom of even a Beningborough could not however bring him up with Buckfoot, who maintained the lead in gallant style, winning the heat by a length; Marquis close up with the second horse.

2d Heat.—Beningborough took the lead, closely waited on by Marquis; Recorder and Buckfoot, lying by each other a few yards behind; after passing the 1st mile post, Buckfoot was again let out as in the former heat, successively passed Recorder and Marquis, run up to Beningborough, with whom he rated it neck and neck for the next half mile, when he got the lead, and kept it in beautiful style, with Beningborough close upon his quarter for the rest of the heat; winning this most interesting and hard contested race by a couple of lengths. Marquis well up.

Buckfoot was only imported in June last, & promises fair to be the finest Arab which has appeared on any Indian Course for many years.

SAME DAY.

A Plate of £ 50 from the fund, and of 5 Gold Mohurs each Subscriber, for all Arab Horses: weight for inches, 14 hands carrying 9 Stone; heats 1 mile and a half.

Mr. Vibart's.....C. A. H. Sulky....	8. 10.	8. 1. 1.
Mr. Dent's,.....C. A. H. Lothario,	9. „	„ 6. 3.
Capt Napier's..G A. H. Munsooree.	9. 5.	4. 2. 3.
Mr. Elliot's.....G. A. H. Juneedee	9. „	„ 3. 4.
Mr. Deverall's..B. A. H. Bryan Baru	9. 3.	8. 5. 5.
Mr. Warde's,..C. A. H. Zeeba,....	8. 10.	8. 4. dr.

Time 3. 3. 3. 9.

1st Heat. The Horses did not start well & scattered a good deal in running the 1st half mile, when Sulky took the lead, Munsooree stealing up to him in the course of the next half mile, and rated it in with him for the remaining part of the heat, he could not however get further than the quarter of the gallant little horse, who kept the lead throughout, and won the heat handsomely by two or three lengths.

2nd Heat.—Sulky again took the lead reaching the 2nd half mile, when he was ceasively opposed by Munsooree, and Lothar the latter of which ran up and closed near turn in, rated it nobly with him till pas distance post, altho' Sulky proved his spe the push, and carried the heat in capital by a couple of lengths.

Bombay Cour

KAIRA RACES.

FIRST DAY.

DECEMBER, 3D 1821.

A Sweepstakes of Rs. 300 each P. P. for all Horses which have never won purse, plate &c.

Mr. Bridgeman's	Hector	1 1
Mr. Devitre's,	Silverheels	3 2
Lt. Raven's,	Brush	2 dr.
Capt. Byne's,	Pepperpot	dist.
Mr. James's,	Ypzilante	do.

time 4. 31—4. 36.

Brush started at score, but was soon passed by Hector who after leading for a mile, was closed upon by Pepperpot, which then bolted and left him to win easily. Ypzilante promised fair at starting, but bolted after the first half mile.

2d heat. Hector won this with equal ease.

SAME DAY.

A Colt's plate of Rs. 600 with Rs. 50 sweepstakes, to be added.

Capt. Rybot's,	Cedric	1
Lieut. Slight's		2

Cedric won this with ease.

SECOND DAY.

6TH DECEMBER, 1821.

The Goozerat maiden plate of Rupees 1000 for all Arab Horses which have never started for Purse &ca. Weight for age, two mile heat

Lieut.	Darcy's	Recorder	
———	Clibborn's	Fitzeustace	
———	Otley's	Felix	3
———	Pott's	Pioneer	4
Mr.	Ossien's	Rurmar	5 5
Capt.	Robinson's	Old Nick	6 dr.

Time 4 15 4 14.

A beautiful race, Recorder in both heats only beat Fitzeustace by a neck; Felix was close b hind them and Pioneer and Rurmar were up.

SAME DAY.

A Give and Take for all horses weight inches, Rupees 600, 1½ mile heats.

Mr. Vibart's Sulky 1.

He was not challenged and received half stakes.

THIRD DAY.

10TH DECEMBER, 1821.

The Watruk stakes of Rs. 1000 and Rs. 75 sweepstakes to be added, for all horses carrying 9 stone; heats once round and a distance; the winners of the sweepstakes and Goozerat plate to carry 5. lbs. extra.

Lieutenant Darcy's	Recorder	1 1
Mr. Vibart's	Sulky	2 2
Mr. Bridgeman's	Hector	3 2
Captain Byne's	Pepperpot	4 dr.

Time 3 38 3 39.

In the 1st heat of this truly interesting race Recorder came up with Sulky when within 200 yards of the post and won by a neck. In the 2nd heat his size and strength again told, and he won by a couple of lengths.

SAME DAY.

The Bachelors and Ladies' purse of Rs. 600 with Rs. 100 entrance to be added, for all horses carrying 8 st. 7 lb. heats 2 miles.

Mr. Vibart's	Marquis	1 1
Mr. Devitre's	Radical	2 2
The Hon. Lt. Col. Stanhope's	Ahmedavat	3 dist.

Time 4 20 4 16

Marquis won both heats easily.

FOURTH DAY.

13TH DECEMBER, 1821.

The Hunters. stakes of Rs. 600, entrance Rs. 15, for all horses carrying 10 st. The winner of any race during the season to carry, 7lbs extra, one 3 mile heat.

Mr. Vibart's	Marquis	1
Lt. Darcy's	Recorder	2
Mr. Bridgeman's	Hector	3
Lt. Ottey's	Go it	dist.
Mr. James'	Jemmy	do.

Time 6 34

Marquis led throughout the race pressed close upon his quarter by Recorder. Hector laid by too much at first, but came up well at the push.

SAME DAY.

A Plate of Rs. 400 with Rs. 20 entrance for all country Horses, weight for age, heats 1⅛ mile.

Lt. Col. Dunbar's,	Seetoo	1 1
Lt. Darcy's	Highflier	2 3
Mr. Wagre's	Coolee	3 2

Seetoo won both heats with ease.

On the 17th December, Pioneer run with Felix and Silverheels for the Beaten Plate, and carried it off without difficulty; and the Pony Plates, as well as the foot Race of that morning afforded great amusement.

AN ACCURATE OBSERVER.
B. C.

NAUTICAL NOTICES, CHRONICLE and NAVAL REPORT.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—Jan. 9, Brig George the Fourth, P. Barbet, from Columbo; 4th December.

Do. Ship Elizabeth, Joseph Keys, from Penang.

DEPARTURES.—Jan. 8, Ship Edmonstone, Charles Sakley, to Penang.

Do. The H. C. Ship Ernaad, D. Jones, to Calcutta.

14. Ship Nerbudda, F. Patrick, to Madras and Bengal.

15. Ship Sarah, T. Thacker, to London.

PASSENGERS.

By the Sarah.—John Elphinston Esq. Mrs. Elphinston, Mrs. Fenwick, Henry Shank Esq. Dr. Henry Robertson, Dougal Christie, Esq. Mrs Christie, Major William Grant, Major William Hinde, H. M. 65th Regiment Capt. Melville, 1st Cavalry Capt. R. Ogilvy, Captain R. W. Flemming, Mr. Greaves, H. Fawcett, Mr. R. Harrison, Mary Ann Elphinston, James Elphinston, Robertson, Hannah F. Christie, John Christie, Mary Coristie, Clementine, C. M. Fenwick, John Wallace, Mary Crawford, Eliza Keith, James Robertson, Harriet Lugrin, Louisa Lugrin, Richard Egan, Stephen Hough, W. T. Wilson Elezabeth Cauron, Charlotte Cauron, James Archdecon.

SHIPS LOADING.

English.—Ship Partridge, for London.
Milford, for Liverpool.
Edward Strettell, for Bengal.
Lady Nugent, for Madras.
Brig Countess of Loudon, for Penang.
Francis Warden, for Bussorah.

CALCUTTA.

Arrivals at Kedgree.

DECEMBER.—22, American Ship Coral, Charles Treadwell, from Boston, Batavia 26th October, and Bencoolen 2d November.

23, American Brig Cambrian, H. G. Bridges, from Leghorn 28th June, and Padang 8th November.

OFF CALCUTTA.

15, The Margaret and Janet Hulton.

17. The Titus, (F.)

21, The Eclipse, Malabar, (Amr.) Favorite, (Brig)

EXPECTED TO SAIL.
In a day or two.

Brig Mary Ann Sophia, Robert Cornfoot, for Batavia.

DEPARTURES FROM CALCUTTA.

15. American Ship Pacific, James Moon, for Philadelphia.

16, Ship Rochester, D. Sutton, for London.

Do. Brig Dolphin, G. East, for Batavia.

17, Ship Lonach, J. Pearson, for London.

Do. Ship Tyne, J. Brodie, for London.

Do. Ship Eliza, T. E. Ward, for London, via Cape.

Do. Ship Sarah, James Norton, for London, via Bombay.

18; Arab Ship Faze Allim, Nacoda Hadjee Abraham Ben Mahomed for Muscat.

19. Ship Royal George, S. Ellerby, for West Coast of Sumatra and London.

PASSED TO SEA, DURING THE WEEK.

17, The Benjamin Rush, (Amr.)

18. The Nymphen, (D)

21. The Pocific, (Amr) Dolphin, (Brig)

22, The Marquis of Hastings.

DEPARTURES OF PASSENGERS.

Per Ship Rochester, for London:—Lieut.-Sherwood, Lieut.-Col, Nuthall, Major H. Dunbar, Captain R. Gramshare, Mr. M. Stalkartt, and Mr. John Mackenzie, Mrs. Nuthall, and Mrs. Impey, Misses J. Nuthall, F. Impey, A. Impey,—Bunn, Sarah Hoggan, Miss K. Mackenzie, L. Stiven, W. Stiven, E. Colvin, G. Gordon, E. Blunt, and S. Blunt, Master E. Impey.

Servant: John Coss, Portuguese, James Eatiss, a limited service man, Wm. Reeve, a limited service man, Jemeina Thomson, European, Agnes Graham, European, Issabella, a native of India, Elomora Augusta, ditto and Harriet, ditto.

Pe. Ship Lonach, for London:—Robert Brook, Civil Service, Captain St. John Heard, 8th N. I. Lieutenant Wm. Martin Yorke, H. M. 17th Foot, Lieutenant Thos. Nagel, H. M. 17th Foot, C. A. Hodges, Esq. and Mr. Augustin Scarilla—Masters C. W. Duffin, Theophilus Gwatkin, and Charles Cove, Mrs. Isabella Turenne, Misses Mary Black, Mary Ann Hall, Mary Ann Duffin.

Servants: Ann Johnston and Rojah.

The Newab Shahmeer Khan, and five attendants.

Per Ship Tyne, for England:—Mr. Robt. Beecher, Mr. John Connolly, and Mr. Jas. Herbert, Mrs. Seely, and Mrs. Beecher, Misses Emelia Seely, Sarah Child, Eliza Child, and Mary Child, Masters Hy. Sheen, and George Seely.

Masters Stephen Bowers. J. A. Burnup, J. Durm, T. Durm, J. Fitzpatrick, H. Fitzpatrick, J. Hamilton, E. Hartly, and G. Spencer, 9 Boys sent home by the Free School.

Misses H. Forster, M. Hamilton, C. McDonald, R. McDonald, M. McIntosh, 5 Girls sent by the free School.

Servants: Corporal Armstrong, 24th Foot, Serjeant Caldwell, Mrs. Armstrong, and Child, Mrs. Caldwell, and Betsey ayah.

For Madras.—Doctor Herlott, Captain J. B. Seely Bombay N. I. Mr. A. Meneaud, and Mr. Jos. Meneaud, Mrs. Meneaud, Mrs. M. Meneaud, and Mrs. Savage, Misses Lewell, and Cecelia Meneaud, Masters F. Miniaud, and Savage.

Per Ship Eliza, for England:—Col. Burrell, Bengal N. I. Masters John Williams, and Rich Misses Eliza Williams, and Rich.

Servants: Catherine Dillon, and John Barrold.

For Madras:—Wm. Arbuthnot, Esq. Mrs. Latter and two infant children.

For the Cape:—J. B. Boulderson, Esq. H. C. Civil, Service.

Per Ship Royal George, for England:—Dr. J. A. Scott, J. Sportswood, Supercargo, and Mrs. Scott.

PROGRESS OF VESSELS,
At the following Stations, on the 22d instant.

DIAMOND HARBOUR.

Remain,—The Cambridge, inward bound,
Passed down,—The Rochester.
Passed up,—The Coral, (American)

Rem
Passe

Remai
ton, Thom
les, and R

ARRIVALS.—
Gordon, from C
27, Ship Bri
17th Dec.
29, Ship Pacif
Dec.
Do. Ship Scotia,
Nov.
31, Brig La Diana,
16th, Coringa 24th, and
Do. Brig Lion, T.
29th Dec.
Jan. 1, Ship Marquis o
rom Calcutta 21st Dec.
DEPARTURES.—Decembe
J. Gordon, for Philadelph
Davis, for Coringa.
January 1, Ship Pacific, J
phia.

General Register of Marria
Deaths.

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

On the 15th January Lieut. Thom
of the H. C. Marine to Miss Ann Mar
Bombay.

BIRTHS.

On the 11th Inst. the Lady of The Hon'ble Lie
General Sir C. Colville G. C. B. Commander i
of a daughter.

At Satarah, 25th Dec. the Lady of Lieut
Westley, 2d Battalion 5th Regiment, of a Son.

At Rutternpoore Cantonment, on the 1st Inst
Lady of Captain Jervis, of the 3d Regiment Light
valry, of a Son.

CALCUTTA.

MARRIAGES.

At Arcot, on the 16th November, by the Reverend R. Smyth, Captain Henry Salmon, Quarter Master and Pay-master, 2d Battalion 6th Regiment Native Infantry, to Miss Eliza Downes.

At Futtyghur, on the 27th November, at the house of Lieutenant-Colonel C. S. Fagan, Lieutenant James Steel, of the 21st Native Infantry, Adjetant Gilman's Levy, to Miss Adelaide Angelo.

BIRTHS.

At Bellary, on the 24th November, the lady of Captain Tolfrey, of the 1st Battalion 1st Regiment Native Infantry, of a daughter.

At Nusseerabad, on the 30th November the lady o Brigadier A. Knox, Commanding in Rajpootana, of a son still born.

At Chowringhee, on the 11th December at the house of S. T. Gond, Esq. the lady of the late Martin Thomas Whish, Esq. of the Civil Service, of a daughter.

On the 12th December, Mrs. F. D. Bellew, of a daughter.

Same day, Mrs. C. Francis, of a son.

At Garden Reach, on the 16th December, the lady of Just Henry Alt, Esq. Professor of Bishop's College, of a son

On the 18th December, Mrs. C. D'Souza, of a son.

On the 20th December, at Gussery, the lady of William Strakart, Esq. of a son.

On Sunday, the 23d December, Mrs. Isabella De Augiar, of a son.

DEATHS.

At Seonee, on the 2d December, Lestock, Davis, Esq. of the Civil Service, aged 21 years.

On the 10th December, of the lock jaw, Mr. B. Ferrao, aged 38 years, after a continued derangement of nearly two years and a half.

On the 15th December, Mr. Peter Biorusen.

On Sunday, the 16th December, at Intally, Joseph Thompson, Esq. Indigo Planter, aged 40 years, much and deservedly regretted by his friends and acquaintances.

After a few days illness, at Berhampore, on the 16th December, Mrs. Elizabeth Forth, in the 27 year of her age, wife of Mr. Thomas Forth, Apothecary H. C. Service, and attached to H. M.

…r is …hom …man-

…f some …n resig- …l Smith …l amiable …of all who …ented the …whose grief …e of Immor-

…at the house …dden Dewany, … Service, at the …was the career of …sufficient to deve- …tractive and endear- …oss a source of the …t sorrow to his nume-

…RAS.

…IAGES.

…ber, at Trichinopoly, by the …es Monro, Esq. of the H. C.'s …ria Louisa, daughter of John …

…t Instant, at St. George's Church, …n Thomas, Senior Chaplain, Ed- …. to Sarah, eldest daughter of the …lonel E. B. Bagshaw.

BIRTHS.

…Dec. the Lady of S. Nicholls, Esq. of …

…pore, on the 20th ultimo, the Lady of …egrine Davie, of the 1st Battalion, the …nt N. I. of a Son.

…sday the 27th of December, the Lady of …uthers, Esq. of a Son.

DEATHS.

…amp near Malligaum, on the 10th December …of a disorder contracted while on Service in …ish, Lieutenant F, S. Adams of the 1st Batta- …th Regiment Madras Native Infantry.

…e death of this young man is most sincerely la- …ted by his brother officers, by whom he was greatly …d deservedly esteemed and respected.

At the Presidency on the 30th ultimo, in the prime …f life, Lieutenant John Roe, 2d, of H. M. 30th Regiment, most deeply regretted by all who knew him.

Lieutenant Roe has left a young Widow and a Child, to lament in a foreigh land. the loss of the best and tenderest of husbands and of fathers.

Calcutta.

CURRENT VALUE *of* GOVT. SECURITIES.
DECEMBER 21, 1821.

BUY.	PREMIUM.	SELL.
12 4	Six per Cent. New Loans,	12 0
19 8	Ditto Remittable, 1819-20.	19 4
18 5	Ditto Ditto, earlier Loans,	18 4

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT, 17*th Dec.* 1821.

Mr. R. BROWN, Judge and Magistrate of the Jungle Mehauts.

Mr. J. HARINGTON, Judge and Magistrate of Jessore.

Mr. W. WOLLEN, Register of the Zillah Court at Jessore.

By a communication just received from a kind Correspondent from near *Tehree* we understand that hostilities were likely to break out on that frontier. A body of Scindia's troops, under the command of Jeswent Rao Patunkur and Josee Secunder had threatened an incursion into the *Tehree* frontier, in consequence of which, the 2d Battn. 3d N. I. which had commenced its march to Agra, in progress of the general relief was re-called by an express from the Assistant Political Agent to the Governo General, requiring its presence on the threatened point, for the protection of the Rajah.

Ben Hurk. Dec. 25,

Benares, December 4. 1821.

Letters from this city mention, that the Opthalmic affection among the lower clas of natives, had entirely disappeared, and tha the city and its vicinity were uncommonly healthy.---A tablet, or slab of soft black marble, has been recently found near an ancient tomb (described with great accuracy by Lieutenant Fell) entirely covered with Sungskrit inscriptions, which have been in part decyphered; from these it appears to belong to the æa of Mahomed 2d or 1135:—at least thus is the æ nigma solved by a Brahmin of Benares, and a reputed Œdipus in hieroglyphic lore, in whose possession the tablet remains at present.—The markets are variable, but do not exceed the average of last month.—My next will contain an accurate, and copious account of the Sunghskr it inscription.

Chunar, December 3, 1821.

Rice, Ottah, Flour, and vegetables of every description are very cheap, the bazars well stocked, the accounts from the Indigo and other plantations are most favourable, and the rumour that the epidemic had appeared to the Eastward is totally without foundation, as no instance of the kind has occurred; indeed every letter I have seen boasts of the healthinessof the present season.—The bodies of two Europeans were yesterday taken from the river, where, from their swoln and mutilated state they must have been floating some time. As no accident of the kind has reached our knowledge, it is difficult to ascertain who they were, or when and where they met their unfortunate fate.—The weather has been very favourable, and unusually mild for the advanced season of the year.—The Thermometer this morning at day light was at 65° and the Barometer unusually high.

Ghazeepore, December 8, 1821.

I am most happy to write that the station in general is remakably healthy, and theweather delightful, the markets cheap and plentiful and the winter crops in a state of very great forwardness. Ghazeepore may indeed be styled the Montpelier of Hindostan, if a total absence from disease, a salubrity of climate that reminds one of a fine spring day in England, a clear Italian sky, and a beautiful picturesque, though level country may deserve that appellation. Our races will commence in a short time, and the station will then be all bustle and animation, of which I shall not fail to give you an early and ample account. A man, named Charles Laing, of the European Regiment, has delivered himself up to the hands of public justice, upon his own voluntary confession of the murder of a Woman, near Exeter. The goadings of an overburthened conscience, the appalling consciousness of the dreadful deed he has committed, he declares, have been the occasion of his present confession. "Oh murder! thou hast no tongue, yet thou wilt speak with most miraculous organ." He is to be sent to the Presidency, when the Invalids from the upper Stations arrive, and they are daily expected.—The bosom of the majestic Ganges presents a continual scenee of activity; fleets of boats laden with every species of commodity are passing and re-passing daily. Letters from Buxar and Arrah speak in the highest terms of the state of vegetation, and of the uncommon healthiness of the season; few deaths had occurred lately at either place.

Bengal Hurkaru, Dec. 18.

The Asiatic sheet contains a Notice of a New Weekly Paper, published in the Bengally Language, and edited by a learned Hindoo. It is printed in a large and clear Bengally type, each Number containing eight pages, and appearing every Tuesday Morning, under the title of "Sungbaud Cowmuddy," or "The Moon Of Intelligence." As the price is only Two Rupees per Month, we suppose that all who feel interested in the promotion of such an undertaking, will gladly assist it, by ordering a Copy to be sent to them, for the purpose of countenancing and supporting the first endeavour of this kind among the Natives themselves. The Printing Office is, we understand, in the *Coolootoollah*, and the Editor is a person of known reputation as to character and ability. Applications for the Paper are directed to be addressed to Ram Mohun Ghose, at the Printing Office; and we hear that this Novelty, the Third Weekly Number of which issued on Tuesday last from the Press, has already caused a great sensation, and that the First and Second Numbers, on the Liberty of the Native Press, and on Trial by Jury, written in pure Bengally, are already nearly our of print.

PROSPECTUS.

(PRINTED AND CITCULATED IN BENGALLY AND ENGLISH.)

It having been particularly suggested and recommended to us by the Friends of Knowledge, Improvement, and Literature to establish an entertaining and instructive Bengally Weekly Newspaper, we, in conformity with their very acceptable and meritorious suggestions, have gladly undertaken the duty of publishing the proposed Newspaper, to be denominated "Sungbaud Cowmuddy," or "The Moon of Intellegence," and respectfully beg leave to enumerate the subjects, which will be treated of in the said publication, viz.

Religious, moral, and political matters, domestic occurences, foreign as well as local intelligence, including original communications on various hitherto unpublished interesting local topics, &c. will be published in the Sungbaud Cowmuddy on every Tuesday morning.

To enable us to defray expences, wwich will necessarily be attendant on an undertaking of this nature, we humbly solicit, the support and patronage of ali who feel themselves interested in the intellectual and moral improvement of our Countrymen, and confidently hope that they will, with their usual liberality and munificence, condescend to gratify our most anxious wishes, by contributing to our Paper a monthly Subscription of 2 Rs. in acknowledgement of which act of their benignity and encouragement, we pledge ourselves to make use of our utmost efforts and exertions to render our Paper as useful, instructive, and entertaining as it can possibly be.

We subjoin a Translation of the Hindoo Editor's Address to the Native Bengally Public, announcing the objects of this new Publication :

ADDRESS TO THE BENGAL PUBLIC.

(From No. I., Dec. 4, 1821)

For the information of the Literati, under the immediate Province of Bengal, the conductors of the newly established Bengally Newspaper, entitled Sungbaud Cowmuddee, or "The Moon of Intelligence," respectfully beg leave to state in a brief manner that the object of that Publication is the Public Good. The subjects to be discussed will therefore have that objcet for a *Guiding Star*, and any Essay bearing upon this primary object will always meet with ready attention. As to minor points, the Prospectus, already published, will afford every information that can be desired; and as a Newspaper conducted *exclusively* by Natives, in the Native Languages, *is a novelty at least*, if not a *desideratum*, it will of course ever be the study of its Conductors to render their labours as interesting as possible; for which purpose they hereby solicit the hearty cooperation of the *Literati* and *well wishers of the Cause*, to contribute their aid in bringing this Publication to the highest pitch of perfection which it is capable of attaining. Nothing need be apprehended on this subject, when the state of the Press in India is considered: that it was *hitherto shackled*, and that owing to the liberal and comprehensive mind of our present enlightened and magnanimous Ruler, the Most Noble the Marquiss of Hastings, these shackles have been removed, and the Press declared Free; and when it is further considered, that many celebrated publications (which are a continual source of delight and instruction to Europeans in this country,) first appeared in the *humble* though *useful* channel of a periodical Newspaper, we need not apprehend but that by due exertions we shall also be able to rescue our names from oblivion, and eventually be held up to future generations as examples for imitation, obtaining by such notice the meed of praise to which all noble minds are ever alive, and which is never withheld from superior merit. It will readily occur from what has been just stated, that it is our intention hereafter to give further currency to the Articles inserted in this Paper, by translating the most interesting parts in the different languages of the East, particularly Persian and Hindoostance; but as this will entail considerable expence, the accomplishment of it will of course depend upon the encouragement which we mey be able to obtain. The foregoing being an outline of what we are desirous of performing, our conntrymen will readily conelude that although the Paper in question be conducted by us, and may consequently be considered our property, yet *virtually* it is the "Paper of the Public." since in it they can at all times have inserted, any thing that *tends to the public good*, and by a respectful expression of their grievances, be enabled to get them redressed, if our Countrymen have not already been able to effect that desirable object by publishing them in English.

ON THE TRIAL BY JURY IN INDIA.

(From No. II., Dec. 11, 1821.)

During the Mussulman Government in this Country, the Natives were much afflicted, in consequence of the acts of injustice, cruelty, and oppression of these Rulers, which is well known to every body, who is in the least acquainted with the annals of Hindoostan. It is, therefore, better for subjects to prefer death to being placed under the controul of such an unjust and despotic Government. In cases of life and death the Administration of Justice during the Mogul Empire in Bengal, was intrusted to one Individual, denominated Cazee, according to whose sole will and pleasure, cases of such vital improtance to the subject and to the state were adjudged. If a man ever so just, virtuous, and learned, and in the integrity of whose decision no one could find anyf ault, were to err through misconception and want of proper judgment, (and no human being is exempt from error, nor is it in the power of any to prevent it), injustice would be the natural consequence. How great, therefore, must have been the misery and suffering of the subjects of this country, when the Cazees, the Administrators of Criminal and Civil Justice, were systematically rendering injustice, and wilfully corupting the Law. From such intolerable hardship and oppression, we have, by the mercy and blessiug of the Almighty God, been relieved, by being placed under the mild aud equitable sway of the Rule of England, since the establishment of which Government in this Country, we have been enjoying every happiness without the least obstruction, having the protection of our persons and property perfectly secured to us.

Among all the meritorious Institutions of the British Constitution, that of the adjudication of Criminal cases by Twelve disinterested, honest and intelligent men, or in other words "Trial By Jury," is a source of infinite satisfaction to those who have the good fortune to reside in the Metropolis of India. In addition to this, there is another source of equal or perhaps greater happiness, which has been established by our present Ruler, The Most Noble Francis, Marquess Of Hastings, the glorious removal of the restrictions with which the Press had been heretofore fettered. Although it is impossible for us to do sufficient justice to this great and admirable measure of His Lordship, yet to convey, in some faint degree, the glory and magnanimity of the act, we will venture to compare it with the state of the Dumb, who, notwithstanding all his exertions and efforts, is not able to give utterence to his Speech, which ascends to the palate, and there faulters.—but when the impediment in the Organ of his Speech is removed, by the treatment of some skilful Physician, he becomes overjoyed beyond expression. We have, in like manner, been gratified at having this Boon (the Freedom of the Press), granted to us by the Noble Marquis, to bestow adequate praise on which is impossible; for all the languages of the Earth could not sufficiently laud the act which will immortalize His Lordship's name throughout the Eastern Regions.

We have felt the highest gratification in being apprized by aome English Gentlemen, of the circumstance of the Natives of Ceylon being now permitted to sit as Juries on the Trial of their Countrymen; and we feel encouraged therefore, most respectfully and earnestly to solicit (confidently trusting that the boldness of such solicitation may be forgiven), that our present merciful Governor (whose constant endeavour has been to promote the comfort and happiness of his Indian subjects) may be graciously pleased to extend to us the same benefit, in the Mofussul, Provincial, and Zillah Courts of Ju[illegible] much tend t[illegible] ness,—*Cal. Jo[illegible]*

Western Prov[illegible] in all directions to[illegible] become a yearly in[illegible] of the Corps are p[illegible] fine opportunity this[illegible] world, at least that part[illegible] to be known by the nam[illegible] A few Regiments have ha[illegible] luck—*Fortune de la Gue[illegible]* over an extent of 1000 mi[illegible] while others have been so[illegible] main from 3 to 5 and 7 years[illegible] dull stupid Station! The 8 h[illegible] under Colonel O'Brien, are abo[illegible] Hussingabad and on its arrival [illegible] of Colonel Adams, C. B. will ma[illegible] poor, Hussingabad being given up[illegible]

The 3rd Native Infantry on its[illegible] Cawnpoor passed His Majesty's 24th R[illegible] going to Nagpoor near the *Heerapoor* [illegible] (8 marches from Sagur), on the 6th Dece[illegible] and the 12th Native Infantry are on the [illegible] road going North; Gardner's Horse marc[illegible] North, and His Majesty's 24th Regim[illegible] marching South, were halted a few days by t[illegible] Governor General's Agent in Bundlecund, in consequence of some little disturbance upon Scindeah's frontier; but to the regret of the Troops there was no occasion for their services.

His Majesty's 24th Regiment was very handsomely entertained at Bandah on its march, with a Dinner, Ball and Supper by the Judge, Mr. Boldero; and strange to relate, with reference to your Assemblies in Calcutta, a variety of new and well figured Quadrilles were danced at Mr. Boldero's party!! Major Craig in Command of the Regiment, and five or six other Majors were present with this well-officer'd Regiment! Lieutenant Colonel Robinson, C. B. passed Bandah on his way to join them, on the 1st December. An Up country Radical wag, has given His Majesty's 24th Regiment. the name of *His Majesty's Ganggreen's* or 24th Regiment, from their green facings and continual marching about the country having performed last year a march of above 300 miles, being now on a march across the Peninsula of India of about 600 miles, and having before them next year a march of 6 or 700 more miles to embark for England. The Wives and Children of both Officers and Men (in number about 250.) are marching with the Corps; yet the Civil Authorities have observed that they are getting over the country with a smaller quantity of carriage than is usually required for a Regiment of Sepoys with only 4 or 5 officers and no European women. In short, if the women and children had been able to go by water, such are military habits and such is the honorable poverty of which this distinguished old Regiment has to boast, that they would after 10 years service in this country have been able to cross the Peninsula of India, with as little baggage and as few comforts as a great many of them enjoyed in marching and fighting their way across the Penninsula of Spain and Portugal. The situation of married Officers on these continual marches, would really be a good subject for the generous consideration of Government. Nobody, who has not witnessed it, can well judge how much the married Subs, and even Captains suffer by a long march.

[*Cal. Jour.*

[illegible]g depar-
[illegible]r Edward
Supreme
[illegible]arge Meet-
[illegible]ble and opu-
was held yes-
[illegible]he purpose of
for procuring,
Chief Justice to
[illegible], as a lasting tes-
[illegible]ation in which he
[illegible]rom the manner in
[illegible] the functions of a
Towards this object
[illegible]nd Rupees were imme-
[illegible]nd it is proposed that the
[illegible]ted by the chisel of Bacon
[illegible]lptor.

Journal, 22d Dec.

[illegible]point of view, the demise of
Bombay will create temporary
[illegible]pprehend, in the Establishment
[illegible]ne Court here, which were perhaps
[illegible]g anticipated by any of those con-
[illegible]ccording to 39 and 40 Geo. III.
[illegible]ec. 10. it is provided that on all oc-
[illegible]f vacancy in the office of Recorder at
, the Recordership is to be filled by the
Puisne Judge from the Supreme Court
[illegible]adras, provided the Establishment of that
[illegible]t be then full, and the said Judge is to
[illegible]tinue as Recorder, until a successor ap-
[illegible]inted by His Majesty to the office shall ar-
[illegible]ve to relieve him. If, however, the Esta-
[illegible]lishment of the Supreme Court at Madras
shall not be full, and the Establishment of the Supreme Court of Fort William shall be full, then the Junior Puisne Judge of the Supreme Court at Fort William is directed to proceed and fill the vacancy, until duly relieved as before.

All the vacancies that have happened hitherto at Bombay have been filled up from Madras, but as the Supreme Court at the latter place is not full at present, in consequence of the death of Sir George Cooper lately, it will be necessary, according to the provisions of the statute, for Sir Anthony Buller, the Junior Puisne Judge here, to proceed to Bombay, and we apprehend the arrangement will occasion a delay in the departure of the Chief Justice to England, until a successor appointed from home shall arrive to succeed him.—*John Bull.*

The dissolution of amicable relations between Turkey and Russia, which the late intelligence from Constantinople seems to imply, gives rise to many and various considerations. It will be naturally enough concluded that the declarations of his Imperial Majesty Alexander denying all interest or influence in the rebellion of the Greeks, were not sincere, but dictated by motives of policy, for the purpose of deceiving the nations of Europe, and forwarding his own views of territorial aggrandizement. The peremptory refusal of Baron de Strogonoff to receive the reply or explanation of the Turkish government, although delivered only one day after the period that had been, not very courteously fixed upon for its receipt, and his sudden departure from Constantinople, are facts which certainly give some countenance to an opinion that there existed a previous intention of a rupture with the Porte. It is remarkable, however, that the insurgents in Moldavia and Wallachia had been subdued and totally dispersed, and those provinces restored to comparative tranquillity, before this violent measure of the Russian Cabinet took place, and, under such circumstances, curiousity may be eager to know whether the failure of Prince Ypsilanti's enterprize had any thing to do with the subsequent deliberation which determined upon withdrawing the Russian Legation so abruptly.

But according to our information, it appears that the execution of the Greek Patriarch, and others of the Greek Church, constitutes the ground upon which Russia has asserted her right to interfere, assuming, of course that the venerable Pastor, and his Clergy, were entirely unconnected with the insurrection among the Greeks. The Emperor Alexander is said to maintain the right of protecting the Greek religion throughout the Ottoman dominions, that right being admitted in the Treaty of Kamardje, and he also contends for the exercise of other privileges in the provinces of Moldavia and Wallachia, which are ackonwledged in the treaty of Bucharest. Upon these grounds he sends a strong remonstrance to the Turkish Government, as the defender of Christianity against a cruel and deliberate persecution.

The manner in which the aged Patriach was put to death could not fail to fill the Rusians, who are followers of the same faith, with horror and indignation, and the simple fact of his execution was perhaps enough to stimulate them to acts of summary vengeance. In this proceeding the object of the Turks was obviously to strike terror among the revolted subjects of the Ottoman empire, and to put down a rebellion which threatened the dismemberment of their dominions, and the destruction of their power. Ypsilanti's proclamations indeed declared war against the Mussulman religion, as well as the political aseendancy of the Porte. Governments have an undoubted right to repress tumults and insurrections, as they are hostile to the public peace,—but a barbarous exercise of authority, a savage act of despostism—will always be execrated, and punished too whenever it is within the reach of a power that is competent to the task. The Emperor of Russia conceiving that the Greek Church is in danger, and adducing the alleged massacre of several of the Bishops as proofs of the principle of extermination which rules the councils of the Divan, considered himself called upon to protect the religion of the Greeks against further insult, cruelty, and degradation.

Our intelligence from Constantinople however, affirms that before the Patriach of the Greek Church was executed, satisfactory proofs were obtained of his being deeply implicated in the rebellion, as well as the other Clergy, who suffered a similar fate; and report adds that however fanatical and sanguinary the exasperated Turks may be, they are fully equalled by the violence and fanaticism of the Greeks.

Time will shew whether the Emperor of Russia has used this incident for purposes of aggrandizement, or not. If he goes to war with Turkey, the result is certain—Moldavia and Wallachia will be added to his vast empire. But in every respect hostilities between Russia and Turkey will be full of embarrassment. The other nations of Europe cannot remain neutral, and see Russia advancing her territoral possessions to the South. They cannot continue her allies, and sanction the augmentation of her dominions, and England cannot co operate with the Turks against the Greeks. These, and other important considerations which must present themselves to every reflecting mind acquainted with the existing state of Europe, will no doubt induce the Continental powers collectively to prevent a war which the abrupt departure of Baron de Strogonoff from Constantinople seems to threaten.

CONFIRMATION.

On Monday morning last, the Lord Bishop of the Diocese held his triennial Visitation for this Archdeaconry in St. John's Cathedral, which was attended by all the Clergy connected with the Presidency, or stationed within a reasonable distance—After the usual morning Service, followed by an excellent Sermon from the Rev. D. Corrie, Senior Chaplain, his Lordship delivered an impressive and interesting charge to the Clergy assembled, the most prominent topic of which was the situation and circumstance of Christians and of the Heathen in the early ages of the Gospel, as collected from the Ecclesiastical writers of that period; compared with the state of each respectively in this country at the present day.

On Tuesday morning the Bishop held a Confirmation in the Cathedral, when 254 persons appeared before his Lordship for the solemn purpose of openly and in their own name renewing their baptismal vows. Of these by far the greater part were young persons just entering into life; but it was particularly gratifying to see also others more advanced, glad to avail themselves of an opportunity, which might not before have been offered to them, of making this open and solemn declaration of their faith and hopes, and whom it is to be presumed, nothing but a sincere conviction of their own duty and of the propriety of this affecting rite, could have brought thither—The Bishop afterwards delivered an address well calculated to impress the scene on the minds of all, who witnessed or took part in it, some hundred printed copies of which were afterwards distributed among the persons present.

Yesterday morning his Lordship repaired at an early hour to Dum Dum, where he was hospitably received by Major General Hardwicke at Dum Dum House. At ten o'clock the Bishop proceeded to hold a Confirmation in the New Church of St. Stephen, which was numerously attended.

Sup. to the Gov. Gaz. Dec. 20.

We have been obligingly favored with the perusal of various communications, received lately from the interesting settlement of Singapore from which we select the following extracts for the information of our readers.

Singapore, 30th September, 1821.

The last accounts from England regarding Singapore were favourable. A Committee of the House of Lords had been sitting some time, and a report of their proceedings up to the 25th of April was sent on shore by the Captain of the *Bridgewater* on his way to China, about a fort night ago. They say Mr. Elout has gone over to Holland in consequence of a communication to Baron Fagel, that Singapore could not possibly be given to the Dutch. It appears that the committee, just alluded to, are taking a general view of the trade and capabilities of the Eastern Archipelago, and of Singapore in particular, that at all events it *must* be retained as an outlet for British Manufactures. The opening of the trade to China is doubtful, though it is generally supposed every other port will be free for them except those of China. * * *

Commercial treaties with the Malay states are not likely to be productive of mueh good. There already exist many such, the observance of which we have not exacted from the natives, and such is the baneful effect of Dutch influence, that the native Chiefs are afraid to do any thing. They are just at this moment striking a grand political blow, which, at the time that this settlement was formed, might have ruined our hopes of retaining it, but since that period circumstances have changed, and it ceases to have any weight, more especially when our Ministers have become so determined on the point. The circumstance I allude to is that of the Dutch being on the eve of crowning the Rajah of Lingin, as Sultan of Johore (in opposition to the eldest son, our Sultan, who, in consequence of strong parties formed against him, has not been able to establish himself on the throne of his father, who died about nine or ten years ago.) This there is every reason to believe they have by this time succeeded in effecting by means of bribes.

——— *November 3d* 1821.

Since my last, Palambang, through the treachery of the Rajah of Jambi, has fallen. You must have heard this by the papers, so I shall not venture on that subject, especially as it must have led you to entertain different ideas of the issue. There is one comfort, however, remaining, which is that the traitor has been choused by Mynheer out of the best part of his hire. Moreover the Dutch, with their usual prepossessing manners, have behaved with such impolicy towards the natives even of their own party, that some of the principal ones talk of emigrating to this place, at least we have had communications to that effect.****

Mr. Morgan, one of the mercantile community, returned some short time back from Siam in the schooner *Non mi ricordo*, and brought a very favorable account of the sentiments of his Siamese Majesty towards us. I am afraid that this season we shall have but little rice from thence, as the cholera has made great ravages among the peasantry, and in consequence the crops have in a degree failed; at least they are not near so fruitful as in former years. As yet the monsoon not being sufficiently set in we have only four or five Siamese Junks in the roads, laden with Sugar, Salt and Oil.

We have not as yet had any arrivals from the countries between Siam and China, it being rather early, as is also by the junks from the last mentioned country.****

Our trade with Borneo has increased considerably this season, few if any of the Borneo prows having passed to Malacca or Penang. We have a great many prows from and belonging to the Island of Celebes now in the harbour—I think from 80 to 100—besides some few that have gone on up the Straits. These of all the native prows generally import the most valable cargoes what may be called the carrying trade of the Polynesia being in the hands of the Boogis.

* * * Java has not this year sent so much rice to the setlement as before, on the same account as Siam. I believe I have now given you [illegible] idea of the commercial situation of the set- [illegible] population is in a favourable state,

[*John Bull.*

[illegible] 20.

[illegible] Baje Rao Ba- [illegible]ed from Bit- [illegible]pilgrimage to [illegible] it is sup- [illegible] four months [illegible]olin Blacker, [illegible] two hundred [illegible]any of Native [illegible]Varde, of the [illegible]at Cawnpore.

[illegible] particulars of [illegible] with very agg-

gravating circumstances.—A Jury of Inquest having been called, it appeared from the evidence of an aged Lady, mother-in-law to the owner and murderer of the Negro, that the unfortunate slave had been sick some days, and on the Saturday previous was in the kitchen: that on stepping out of doors she saw her son-in law dragging him, prostrate, into the kitchen, swearing that he would "finish the rascal;" that from the great effusion of blood in the yard and the insensibility of the Negro, she believed he was already dead, and told his master so, that he swore it was nothing but stubborn hypocrisy, which he would soon force out of him; and calling for some boiling water, threw it into the face of his victim. Finding all his endeavours to reanimate the body ineffectual, he crushed his skull with an axe! The verdict of the jury was—*That the deceased came to his death in consequence of sundry blows of an axe, inflicted on his neck and head by the hands of his master, Samuel Lewis.*—Immediately after the perpetration of the murder, Lewis collected all the money owing him by his neighbours, mounted his horse, and rode off.

Sup. to the India Gaz. Dec. 17.

Madras.

Rates of Exchange and Price of Company's Paper. Wednesday, January 2, 1822.

On England—at 30 days' sight 1s. 10d. per Madras Rupee
at 90 days' sight 1s. 10½d. per do.
at 6 months' sight 1s. 11d. per do.

On Bengal.—at 30 days' sight 93 to 95 Sicca Rupees per 100 Madras Rupees.

Company's Paper Remittable 15 to 16 per cent. prem.
New Loan 10 "

APPOINTMENT.

Mr. Herbert Compton to officiate as Advocate General to the Honorable Company.

The fortunate Number 725, which was the fiftieth Drawn ticket and as such entitled to the Prize of a Lac of Rupees, was purchased by Mr. Rutter, for a constituent, at present in the Camp at Malligaum—Andrew Peterson, Esquire of the Medical Establishment of this presidency. [*Mad. Cour. Dec.* 25.

We trust the Rain which has fallen at the Presidency in considerable quantity both on Tuesday night and yesterday has been general; a further supply we understand has been greatly required in different parts of the country.

[*Gov. Gaz. Dec.* 27.

Names of Passengers on the Ships lately arrived.

By the *Pacific* from Calcutta.—Mr. W. Smith, Mr. H. Wood, and Mr. Wharton.

By the *Scotia* from the Isle of France.—Captains Everest and Fuller, Dr. M'Mid, Mr. Humphries, Mr. Ferwell—Mr. Foster, Cadet; and Mr. H. Baumgard.

By the *Diana* from the Northern Ports.—Mrs. Kennon, Mrs. Alexander & children, Miss Alexander—Captains Onstock, Hawkins and Gonsalves.

By the Brig *Eion* from the Northern Ports.—Mrs. Smith, Captain Smith, Lieutenant Gray, Messrs. R. and S. Greene.

The homeward bound Ship *Marquis of Hastings*, Captain Edwards from Calcutta the 21st ultimo, arrived in the Roads on New Year's Day.

The [illegible] *Marqui*[illegible] Papers.

Mrs. Har[illegible] and Mrs. En[illegible] Mr. R. Ro[illegible] Raper. *Chil*[illegible] cre, Eliza S[illegible] Dick, G. M. D[illegible] mah Robertson [illegible] Harris, Joseph R[illegible] orge Q. Nesbit, C[illegible] J. P. Jones, W[illegible] Lewis Vansander, [illegible] vie, George Frank[illegible] *Servants*: Richard Ba[illegible] bert, Thomas Willia[illegible] mow, J. Humminson, M[illegible]

The following, fro[illegible] the Names of the Passe[illegible] Ship *Cambridge* expec[illegible] from Calcutta.

Captain Hough, 1st Bat. [illegible] Archdall, of His Majesty's 11t[illegible] Currie, of the Honorable Compa[illegible] J. Toussaint: Samuel Robinson[illegible] Mrs. Angus; Misses J. T. Angus[illegible] Angus, J. K. Angus, H. S. A[illegible] M. Turner, and J. Turner; Ma[illegible] J. Tulloh, J. L. L. Aubert, and [illegible] *Servants*—Mary Atkins, John Atkin[illegible] Mary Atkins, their Children, John L[illegible] and Merut.

The Packet by the *Marquis of* [illegible] advertised to be finally closed o[illegible] next at 5 P. M.

The American Ship *Benjamin* [illegible] *Pacific* have sailed for Philadelphia, t[illegible] on the 29th ultimo, and the latter on T[illegible]

Gov. Gaz. January

Ceylon.

DECEMBER 6, 1821.

We have at length the pleasure to announce the arrival of the Palmyra at Trincomalie. She left England the 10th of June, & touched at the Cape, from whence she sailed on the 22d of September—She has a Mail on board for the Colony.

The following is a list of her Passengers.

Lieutenant Colonel Cardew, Royal Engineers—the Reverend Mr. Perring; Mr. J. Dougherty, Clerk of the Checque; Mr. and Mrs. Baily, and Miss Knight, Missionaries, and Master Lambrick.

[*Ceylon Govt. Gaz.*

We are sorry to have to announce the total loss of the Ship Lady Castlereagh, belonging to Messrs. Arbuthnot & Co. of Madras, and Messrs. Hogue and Davidson of Calcutta, by foundering at sea in longitude 82. East, and latitude 11,30 N. and about ninety miles to the northward of Point Pedro, on the 2d instant.

We subjoin an extract from an official letter, giving the Master's statement of the loss of the Castlereagh, dated Jaffna, Dec. 6. 1821.

"The late Commander of the Castlereagh Mr. C. H. West has reached this in his Cutter, the vessel having foundered on the 3d instant, about noon, in longitude 82 East, and latitude 11. 30. ninety miles north of Point Pedro, the Vessel was bound to Madras from Rangoon; She had made her port and discharged a small par of her Cargo; finding she lay a little too much to the southward, the Captain weighed anchor in order to stand a little higher to the northward—this was on the morning of

[redacted] at day
[redacted]ip making
[redacted] hour, they
[redacted]o the west
[redacted]Officers, and
[redacted]ich they were
[redacted]handel, but the
[redacted] above 60 miles,
[redacted]andon the Ship
[redacted] was not quitted
[redacted] the after cabin and
[redacted]om was only above

[redacted]r knees, beams, &c.
[redacted] 6 seacunnies, 6 lascars,
[redacted] small boy, in all 17 per-
[redacted]health, considering their

[redacted]ad since arrived with 13
[redacted]e long boat still missing,
[redacted] may soon appear.

[*Madras Gazt.*, 29,

DECEMBER 8, 1821,

[redacted]s landed from the Palmyra on her
[redacted]rincomalie reached the Post Office
[redacted]e yesterday and contained about 50.
[redacted]t an express since received states
[redacted]her packet had been found on board
[redacted]essel the contents of which we shall
[redacted] tomorrow's regular Post.

[redacted] Portuguese Ship Angelica reported to
[redacted] passed Galle on the 6th inst. anchored in
[redacted] roads this afternoon—She left Macao on
[redacted] 9th October and Penang 20th Novem-
[redacted]—another ship appeared in the offing standing
[redacted] for the anchorage, but no report had been
[redacted]eceived when our paper was going to the
press.

COLOMBO.—Sailed 4th December Brig George the Fourth, P. Barbet, Master, for Bombay—Passengers 5 Parsees; Arrived 8th December Ship Angelica, A. F. da Silva, Master, from Macao.

POINT DE GALLE.] Passed Ship Glorious, J. Paterson, Master, for Bombay, Passengers. Sir Roger De Faria, Capt. Wm. Bruce, H. C. M. Messrs. A. Mackintosh, John De Faria, R. C. Norana, E. A. Carvalho, and John De Quadros; Arrived 5th December, Ship Georgiana, R. Babcock, Master, from Calcutta—Passengers——Paul Esq. and Mrs. Paul and two Children; Ditto 5th December, Ship Good Success, Wm. Thomas Poynton, Master, from Bombay—Passenger Lieutenant Cameron.

DECEMBER 15, 1821.

We have had no arrivals from Europe during the past week.

The Ship mentioned in our Gazette of Saturday last as being off this Port, came to an anchor on Sunday morning, and proved to be the Arab Ship Samdany from Cannanore. [CEYLON GOVT. GAZ.

English Extracts.

THE MORNING CHRONICLE, JUNE, 4.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer makes the amount of debt reduced last year, 950 000*l*., while Mr. Ricardo makes it 635,000*l*.; but taking the statement of the Chancellor of the Exchequer we see from it how little reliance is to be placed on the declarations of Ministers, when they wish to have additional taxes. We were to have a real Sinking Fund of five millions; and for this we hazarded the prosperity of some of the most important branches of our industry. The five millions have however, dwindled down to less than one.

The anticipations of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, with respect to the current year, may or may not be realised. We hope they will, and that we may count on a considerable addition to our real Sinking Fund. There is yet also ample room for encon[redacted]; for the country will not be satisfied with the petty retrenchments which the importunity of an indefatigable. Opposition has wrung from Ministers. It has been demonstrated that the revenue may be much more economically collected. Salaries, too, which were all raised in consequence, as it was alleged, of the rise of prices, ought now to be reduced. It would be well if Mr. Gooch and his brother Agriculturists, could be persuaded that it is by economy alone that we can hope to get over our difficulties. But there are yet too many in the country who feed themselves with the delusion, that the war prices can still be obtained for agricultural produce, and that they have only to impose restrictions on the commerce and industry of the country, to succeed in that object. But the country will never consent to further restrictions, or suffer one class of the community to impoverish all the others, with the idea of enriching itself.

How slightingly Ministers speak of reductions of 100,000*l* or 200,000*l*. when it is wished to abolish useless offices! And yet for no larger a sum then 200,000*l* do they continue the Lottery, the most efficacious means for demoralising a country that human ingenuity ever devised. Indeed, it is hardly possible to estimate the extent of the mischief occasioned by Lotteries. A Tax on Prostitution, however revolting to the ideas of the people of this country, would, in reality, be comparatively innocuous. The Tax would not add to the amount of vice, because it would not add to the temptation which leads to the vice. But by the Lottery system the vice is absolutely created. The people, in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred, would not think of this species of gambling, were it not for the seductive Bills of the Agents of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, which are forced on their notice at every corner of town or village throughout the country.

We wish Mr. Maberly in his view of the situation of the country, had expressed himself more clearly on the subject of the increase of its capital. Whether or not, the capital of the country has gone on augmenting, notwithstanding its burdens, is a question on which we shall not now enter. Mr. Ricardo thinks it has gone on augmenting. But it does not follow, that because six hundred millions have been added to our funded debt; and that very little of that debt is due to foreigners, our capital has therefore been increased to that amount. This however, would seem to have been maintained by Mr. Maberly, when he said, Its (the nation) capital had increased in twenty-six years upwards of 600 millions, all funded British capital, for there was very little foreign." A very slight knowledge of arithmetic is sufficient to satisfy us that neither nations nor individuals add to their capitals by adding to their debts. In the case of a nation with a large debt due to individuals belonging to it, the debt is a capital to the creditors, but a deduction from the capital of the whole nation.

PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS 30TH MAY.

COURT OF CHANCERY.

Mr. M. A. Taylor, in rising to bring forward his promised motion respecting the Court of Chancery, said, that the delay which occurred in administering justice in that Court, as well as in the appellant jurisdiction, was most oppressive to the suitors, and took away from the tribunal itself the value and importance that properly belonged to it. In the prosecution of a scarcely questionable right, one third of the property at issue was often paid away in costs. In 1811, he brought the subject before Parliament, a Committee was appointed, that Committee reported that there were 330 appeals before the House of Lords—a number which could not be disposed of in less than ten years. In the Chancellor's list there were one hundred and six causes and thirty-five appeals. Another Committee was appointed to inquire into the cause of the delay; on that Committee sat many Members from the opposite Benches. They refused to examine professional men as to the causes of the delay; the House ultimately concurred with the Committee, and the business was dropt. The Lords appointed a Committee on the same subject; the proceedings which followed led to the appointment of the Vice Chancellor's Court. He (Mr. T[redacted] at the time asserted in his place, that that tribunal would only increase the number of Appeal causes, and he suggested, that a tribunal should be created for Appeals in Bankrupt cases, which would have the effect of taking all that heavy business off the Chancellor's shoulders. The Vice Chancellor's Court was, however, created, and instead of 35 Appeal causes, the Chancellor had now 116 Appeal causes on his list. He would say a word on the delay of hearing Appeals. In the case of Smith v. Fitzgerald, the Appeal was set down to be heard in February, 1814, and stills remains without being heard; Browne v. Detastet, set down in 1812, was not yet heard; many other causes stood in precisely the same situation. In one case, the parties, after anxiously remaining in the Court for some years, despairing of ever having the cause heard, settled the matter between themselves; few causes of any consequence were heard in the first instance for ten years after the Bill was filed. So great was the delay—so vexatious and oppressive to parties (grievances which grew out of the system itself, and were not to be imputed to the Lord Chancellor), that if he (Mr. Taylor) were called upon to answer a Bill, on a question where property to the amount of three or four thousand pounds was concerned, however idle the claim, and however strong might be his defence, he would sooner pay the money than go into Court. The Honourable and Learned Gentleman proceeded to observe, that it was better for any one who had a right to 4 or 5000*l*., to give up his right than to litigate it in Chancery. The Appeals in the House of Lords which had been heard this Session, were those of 1817, and they had now just arrived at those of 1818. There was one cause, however, there, Ward v. the Attorney General, an Appeal from the Exchequer, of as old standing as 1816. The delay and mischiefs in the business of the Court of Chancery he did not attribute to individuals, but to the system, which made the Lord Chancellor a political character, liable to the interruptions, and obnoxious to the anxieties which accompanied the possession of a seat in the Cabinet. The vast mass of property in litigation in the Court, made this a matter of great im[redacted]portance. In 1756, the property i[redacted] of the Accountant Gen[redacted] 2,800,000*l*.; in [redacted] 500,000*l*. Not a[redacted] it, was contest[redacted] Seal was in co[redacted] The first cor[redacted] at the head [redacted] and then, to[redacted] a single cau[redacted] the head of [redacted] Commissione[redacted] his late Ma[redacted] o'clock; and [redacted] state the bu[redacted] that if his M[redacted] four, there w[redacted] them, as they [redacted] the last cause[redacted]

favour of plurality of Judges in a Court of Equity. He knew that when it was proposed to separate the Speakership of the House of Lords from the office of Lord Chancellor, or to appoint Keepers of the Great Seal, it was said that the great prizes of the law would then be taken away It was his duty, though he had a great affection to that profession, to look first to the public. It was his wish however to see the Lord Chancellor in the possession of all his patronage, distinction, and emoluments, though he did not wish to see him paid by fees of office. As to the Masters in Chancery (and than the present ones there could not be a more active or honourable set of men), he should make the same remark. He knew a case in which the fees of the Master's Office, on the sale of a little property of 100 acres in their office, were 200l. The fees were 40 odd pounds on each day's sale; and in other cases he knew they had been double. The fees of the Registrar's Office and the Examiner's were also enormous. If Lord Eldon was at liberty to apply his mind to the business of the Court, without being distracted with politics, he would have time to look into and correct the abuses of the several departments under his jurisdiction. The fact now was, that if a man litigated a property of 6000l, in Chancery, he was lucky if he could save six. The Hon. Gent. then said, that he should state a plan which had occurred to him, for obviating the inconveniences of the present system, and yet preserving the dignity and pre-eminence of the Lord Chancellor. He proposed to remodel the Court of Chancery on the plan of the Court of Exchequer; the Lord Chancellor bearing the same relation to the Judges who might sit in the Court, as the Chancellor of the Exchequer does to the Barons. Four Judges would be associated to the Lord Chancellor, to whom all Bills should still be addressed (as in the Exchequer to the Chancellor of the Exchequer); with these Judges all the judicial business of the Great Seal should be left, except when their opinions were divided, when they might call for the judgment of the Chancellor. Bankruptcy questions should be left to the Chancellor, and also the business of Appeals in the House of Lords. Suitors would then have a *real* appeal, whereas the appeal from the Chancellor to the House of Lords, was merely an appeal from Lord Eldon in an undress wig, to Lord Eldon in a full bottomed wig. Whatever might be the fate of the present motion, he was determined to persevere in pressing this subject on the attention of the House, who: as guardians of the liberty and property of the subject, were bound to attend to the causes of the procrastination & delay of justice, which was the ruin of so many families [hear hear!]. He moved a Resolution—"That this House will, early in the next Session of Parliament, take into its most serious consideration the State of the High Court of Chancery in England, as well as that of the Appellant Jurisdiction of the House of Lords, with a view to the adoption of such measures as may tend, in future, to facilitate the general business of those Courts."

Lord Londonderry said, though Parliament sometimes pledged itself as to the course it would take in a subsequent Session, it should never do so without great caution; and he thought they should hesitate to do so in the present case, because the Resolution countenanced the opinion that there was something wrong in the Court of Chancery, and that a practical remedy had been proposed. He was not at that time capable of forming an opinion on the sweeping remedy which had been proposed, which opened the view of a large field of judicial reform. As far as the Appeal business of the House of Lords was concerned, he understood that the establishment of the Vice Chancellor's Court had been very successful. As to the original business of all the Courts, he also understood that it was never less in arrear than at present. He suggested that it would be more advisable for the Honourable Gentleman to withdraw his motion, especially as much information on the subject, which had been moved for by the Honourable Member for Wareham (Mr. Calcraft), was not yet on the Table of the House. If the Honourable Gentleman persisted in his motion, he (Lord L,) should move the previous question.

Mr. M. A. Taylor declined to withdraw his motion.

The previous question was then moved.

The Attorney-General said, he would not then go into an examination of the novel system of judicature which it appeared to be the object of the Honourable Member's motion to establish, but would content himself with remarking upon some of his statements, which by implication affected the character of the Learned Person who presided in the Court to which his observations chiefly applied. He had stated that the erection of the Vice-Chancellor's Court did not expedite the causes, but he (the Attorney-General) could assure the House that the Honourable Member was mistaken or misinformed, both in bankruptcies and original causes; the old arrears had been nearly cleared off, but appeals had increased, as had been foreseen when it was first proposed to erect the Court. Parties, indeed, often came into the Court to obtain a decision for the purpose of bringing the case in the shape of an appeal, under the view of those high talents and that great legal learning which presided elsewhere; but none, however, were allowed to be tried as appeals, unless having the certificate of Counsel that they contained one or more questions worthy of being heard by another tribunal. From time to time cases occurred which were deserving of being accelerated; but none were taken out of the ordinary course unless for sufficient reason. He then entered into a statement to shew that in the cases of Brown and De Tastet, and others alluded to by the Honourable Mover, there was no unnecessary delay, and concluded by declaring, that to all parts of the motion he would give his decided negative, as he could never agree to any proposition which would go to demolish the Vice-Chancellors's Court, or to remove from his seat in Chancery that high chararter, than whom no man ever pronounced decisions more entitled to present and futnre respect.

Mr. Lockhart observed, that to say the motion of his Honourable Friend went to throw discredit on the Courts, was a weak argument to prevent inquiry. The fact was, that the delay stated to occur did happen, but not by will or negligence; it was the result of the mechanism and practice of the Court by which the time of causes was necessarily lengthened. He then stated, that in the case of legacies the present system inflicted upon suitors the most cruel hardships, as, by going into Equity, the assets of the estate were frequently unable to defray the costs. If then, by the system at present acted upon, it appeared that delay oc-

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of eqnity.

Mr. W. Smith said his Hon
was very unfairly treated. It w
all England, that delays took
Equity Courts which were extre
to the suitors, and therefore Parli
do no less than pledge itself to inqu
(Mr. Smith.) had entertained any do
subject, it was resolved by the Honou
Learned Member who had spoken last;
the House that he did not wonder at the
tity of arrears under the present systen
considering the accumulation of wealth, he
ly wondered that the arrears were not m
numerous. The reason assigned for their n
being so was, simply the abilities and learnin
of the present Chancellor. It was evident then
that no time could be more proper for an inqui-
ry than while we had a Chancellor whose cha-
racter for abilities, learning, and integrity,
could not be affected by the adoption of such
inquiry, for it was allowed that his assiduity
and talents in some measure counteracted the
evils resulting from the system and structure
of the Court, which would otherwise prevail to
a much higher degree with regard to the delays
which suitors endured; he would only say, in
the words of the old song—

Could a man be secure
That his life would endure,
As of old, for a thousand long years;

He might bear, with some patience, the delay of a suit in Chancery.

Mr. M. A. Taylor replied, and defended his former statements.

After which, the House divided on the previous question—

Ayes	56
Noes	52
Majority .	—4

On re-entering the House, we found Lord Londonderry on his legs, adverting to a question which had been put to him on a former night, by an Honourable Gentleman whom he did not now see in his place, with reference to the office of Lord Registrar in Scotland. The arrangement entered into by Governmant was, that the present holder should retain the office without any emolument or salary, and that the fees belonging to the office should go to defray the expences of the clerks. He trusted this arrangement would be considered perfectly satisfactory.

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[illegible]he Morning Chronicle,—May 31.

FRIDAY, JUNE 1.

[illegible]were presented from Edinburgh, [illegible]Extra Post Bill; from certain In-[illegible]of Aberdeen, complaining of the adul-[illegible]of Trefoil; from the Burgesses of the [illegible]Edinburgh, praying for such an altera-[illegible]f notorious burgh abuses as the house [illegible]deem proper.

GLERAWLEY DIVORCE BILL.

[illegible]r. Yactman and Mr. Henry Yong, the agents [illegible]the parties in this case, appeared at the [illegible]r of the house, and stated that they were [illegible]uthorised to consent to the several proceedings [illegible]n this case.

MAXWELL'S SLAVE REMOVAL BILL.

Mr. J. P. Grant, on moving the second reading of this Bill, said the application was made from motives of humanity. He yielded to no man in wishing emancipation to the negroes, and he was quite satisfied the whole tenour of his conduct would justify his assertion. He was sure, with reference to the proceedings of yesterday, that there was no man to whose care the welfare of those people could be confided with greater security than to that of Mr- Maxwell. The fact was, that the negroes on his estate at Antigua could not support themselves, nor for sixty years past was a single negro introduced to supply the casualties which must necessarily have ensued. The soil besides was rendered less productive, in consequence of the want of hands to cultivate it; and to make up this two-fold loss, Mr. Maxwell now appealed to the kindness and interference of the house. He did not mean to enter into the question as to the policy of general removal, but he was sure no population was more likely to outgrow its means of subsistence than a slave population. The hon. member here read the preamble of the Bill, which set forth, that the slaves on the Maxwell estate did not raise as much as would pay for their support, while at the same time the estate became materially deteriorated from the paucity of those who were to till it.

On the motion, that this Bill be now read a second time.

Mr. Goulburn said he must certainly oppose this Bill, though he thought the case of Mr. Maxwell rather hard. His opposition to this measure was not founded on this particular case, but with a view to the general consideration of the whole subject. He knew many applications of the same nature were now pending the result of this case; Mr. Maxwell was only put forward as the forlorn hope on this occasion. The value of slaves in one place was 50l. in Demerara 150l; and if Parliament sanctioned the removal from an insular to a continental soil, great and serious mischiefs would be the result. If the slaves were removed to such a place as Demerara, they might abandon the cultivated soil and fly to the forests in numbers, and brave all the constituted authorities. The security of possession was necessary to the good treatment of the slaves. Generally speaking, his opinion was against the removal of slaves; but that was not the question here. It was whether negroes should be removed from a place where they had comforts and religious instruction, to a place where their happiness might not, and in fact could not, be so much attended to. He therefore moved that the Bill be read a second time this day six months.

Mr. *Calcraft* supported the Bill, and said that he was as anxious as any other hon. gent. in the house to take care of the interests of the slave population. For the interests, then, of that part of it, composing these 329 persons, he hoped the house would allow the Bill at all events to go into a Committee up stairs.

Dr. Phillimore could not at all concur in the opinions just expressed by the last speaker. The Bill was as if divided into three parts, and seemed to prefer the interests of Mr. Maxwell to the interests of the slaves themselves, and to the general principle of the measure. The diminution of the price of slaves he thought a decided blessing, and if the house agreed to the Bill before them, they would be departing from that principle on which they had hstherto acted. He felt bound to give the Bill his most decided opposition.

Mr. Wilberforce opposed the Bill, and expressed his regret that he had not offered a more decided opposition to the Act which passed in 1817. He objected to going into a Committee on this Bill, its object being to remove 329 human beings from the place of their nativity, and from all those associations which not only give them a sort of security. but also a peculiar source of gratification. To tear people from a good dry soil to the swamps of Demerara, was an act to which he never would become a party. Besides, their food would be changed, and their work augmented; those things would certainly occur. Now every one knew how different were the conditions of Antigua and Demerara; in fact, no greater difference could be conceived then existed between these colonies. He conjured the house not to be indifferent to this Bill; for he insisted it would affect the character of this house and of the country. In Antigua, such was the progress of improvement that the coloured people voted at elections, and were allowed as testimony in civil as well as in all criminal cases; but in Demerara they were slaves in every sense and particular of the term. What compensation, then, could be given these three hundred and twenty-nine persons for removing them from a place where, by their own industry they could purchase their manumission and become useful members of society, to a quarter where a dungeon would be their abode, and with a stinted food compelled to additional labour? Again, look at the difference in the state of religious instruction; in Antigua nine-tenths of the population enjoyed the blessings of Christianity; and he asked did that only affect their happiness hereafter? Oh' no they well knew how much it operated to produce their comforts in this world below. Beside, they had the blessing of marriage—was that nothing? Were these 329 persons to be reduced to such a deteriorated condition, in order that thc plantation of an individual might be made to yield a heavier crop? Sure he was, whatever the merits and humanity of Mr. Maxwell might be, that the House of Commons would give its opposition to such a claim. With respect to the difference that prevailed in various islands in the West Indies, certains questions were put to their different governments, and on that occasion the government of Antigua repelled the notion of Obia having any influnce on the people. It had no more operation on them than witchcraft had on the people of Great Britain. Christianity there prevailed, and had at last shed a useful twilight on their hearts and on their minds, and still coutinued its happy progress. In Demarara, they could enjoy no such blessings. Besides he should always oppose the removal of slaves from an Island to a Continent, not only this, but such a removal would be directly against the law that was enacted in Antigua. The slaves of one colony should have no intercourse with another. The sum of their miseries should be lessened, not increased, and Antigua perhaps of all the West India islands, was that one, under the Government of which the negro population was the most happy and the best instructed. Demerara presented the very reverse of this and he could not endure an application which had for its object to make the condition of 329 human beings worse than it already was. He could not help recollecting the slow and miserable progress by which the house was brought to agree to the measure of emancipating the negro population; he could not help recollecting how often himself and his hon. friend near him (M. W. Smith) were told, that the transfer of slaves from one place to another, was little else than a voyage of pleasure, and their new abode a land at which they felicitated themselves on their arrival. But time and better information showed the cruelties with which it was attended; and whatever precaution might be taken in the present case to insure these individuals a comfortable passage, he would not subject them to the risk, nor tear them from those spots, and those natural associations which were connected with them. It was said, however, that transferring these 329 persons was only transferring a whole family from one place to another; he denied the fact. Many a wife and many a child would be left behind. Many a bitter pang and desolating anguish would rive the hearts of those poor human beings. He would not take any people from the soil on which they were born, to send them to a worse; he would not impoverish their food—augment their labour; in a word, he would not consent to the degradation of their moral character. The Moravian Missionaries, equally with the Methodists, had dispelled much of the darkness which ignorance always produces; and Christianity had shed a beam of sunshine upon the people, especially of Antigua, which to a great extent, dispelled the mists of error and superstition which had before prevailed. He hoped its regenerating influence would still prevail; and with that view he could not possibly discharge his duty, if he did not use his best endeavours against the proposed measure. What, because Mr. Maxwell could obtain more in Demerara than in Antigua, those poor creatures were to be sacrificed! Would the house sanction such a practice? (Cheers.) Precedent was urged; but what influence could precedent have after such regulations? Would the house contravene the Acts of the Colonial Ligislature! What! would the British Liegislatnre allow that, because the slaves had increased in one island, the surplus ought to be removed from it to suffer misery in others! He took shame to himself for not having formerly more effectually opposed the Bill for allowing the removal of slaves in any condition. He would oppose, however, the Bill as much as was in his power.

The Marquess of Londonderry saw several difficulties in the present Bill, inasmuch as it would tend to establish precedents of an extraordinary kind. If that Bill, as a private one, was proper to be enacted, so ought its principles, when generalised, be proper to be enacted, and the same advantages ought to be extended to all the slave proprietors in the islands as to Mr. Maxwell. He put it to the hon. and learned gent. whether he would have the bill in that extended sense enacted? Would

the hon. member exchange the milder government of Antigua for the labour and toil on the Continent.

Sir J. Mackintosh thought the greater part of the eloquence of his hon. friend had not related to the present bill. One might think from his reasoning that Mr. Maxwell had for his object the injury of the slaves; that he knew was not the case. Mr. Maxwell would it was known, be ruined if compelled to continue the plantation at Antigua, and his object was to remove his slaves in a body to one place. The question was, whether the house would sanction the transporting of so large a body of slaves together to one plantation, or to the dispersing of them through all the islands in the West Indies? Mr. Maxwell had always been an abolitionist; he deserved not to be attached with any comment as a man of cruelty. He and his family had for sixty years cherished that body of negroes: he had bought no negroes; and the question was now whether they should be separated over all the islands of the West Indies, or the sending them together to remain under the same kind master and on his estate? Instead of tending to establish a precedent injurious to the interests of slaves, the bill would have a contrary effect. It would introduce into the West Indies that *ascriptio glebæ* which had been found to be the real cause of the non-existence of slavery throughout many nations of Europe; it would induce the masters to take pains in forwarding the welfare and civilisation of their negroes, and would eventually lead to the abolition of slavery altogether. He would therefore support the bill on the grounds that it would establish a good precedent rather than an injurious one.

Sir R. Wilson opposed the bill. He contended that the bill would tend to establish slavery upon the continent of South America, on which no slaves were now allowed. He would rather, however, that a sum of money should be subscribed to make compensation to Mr. Maxwell than that an enactment injurious to the slaves should be sanctioned.

Mr. *Baring* said, he considered it a piece of good luck for the slaves themselves, that their master had an opportunity of employing them elsewhere, instead of suffering their numbers to be reduced by misery and neglect; he for one would vote for the bill.

Mr. Peel said, that from what he had heard, if any case ought to secure the indignant rejection of the bill, it was that which had just been made out. Even according to the narrow view which the gentleman who had last spoken had taken of the subject, it appeared to him that the bill must be rejected. That hon. member had thought to justify on general principles an argument which applied only to a special case. If the present measure were agreed to, it would give to one individual what every West Indian planter would afterwards consider himself entitled to. Highly as he esteemed the powers of the hon. gent. (Sir J. Mackintosh), he must say that he had been surprised when he heard him argue, that the only hold which the proprietor had upon the slaves was the tie of local connexion, the intermarriages which had taken place, the attachment which they felt for the soil which had reared them; and yet to find him at the conclusion of his speech supporting a bill which gave to the proprietor the power of transporting the negro from that soil to which it was said he was so fondly attached.

Sir J. Mackintosh:—He has that power already by law.

Mr. Peel:—Not to transport them to South America. He had spoken of the consequence likely to attend the rejection of this bill; he had told them that the estate was unprofitable, and that the slaves would in consequence be dispersed and separated. But why would that be unavoidaby the case? Were all the estates of Antigua in the same situation? But areu if sold in separate lots. or even if removed to the neighbouring islands, the consequence could not be half so unpleasant to the slaves as the measure now proposed of transporting them to Demerara. He could view the bill in no other light than that of supposing that it went to legislate a qualified slave trade. Indeed he was not sure that the feeling of the slaves would not be more deeply wounded by a removal from their present residence to Demerara than they had been by their original removal from Africa. Such being his opinion, he should assuredly vote against the bill.

Mr. *Barham* supported the bill.

Sia. I. Coffin said, that speaking from his own observation, he believed that there could not be kinder masters than those of Antigua, and he thought that the 320 slaves would rather have their throats cut to-morrow than be banished to Demerara.

The house then divided—

For the bill - - -	47
Against it - - -	98
Majority - - -	—51

VARIETIES.

BOXING.

MARTIN AND TURNER.

In order to keep a ring as select as possible, Crawley Comm on 32 miles from London, was appointed for the fight, and there was a strong muster of all sorts at 12 o'clock, when the Commander in Chief marshalled the forces, but the heat of the day knocked up horses, which were seen at a stand still every mile on the road, and some fell to the lot of the knacker. Before one o'clock the battle commenced and average betting was 15 to 8 on Turner.

ROUNDS.

1. Both were full of gaiety, and too fast to last. Many blows were hit away and some parried, but Martin placed one on his adversary's body which sent him away a foot or two, and in a close both fell, and Martin was under.

2. Turner made some scientific parries of Martin's right hand, which was bent upon mischief. Martin's rush was met by a counter hit, and he threw Turner, but went down with him.

3. The men closed without doing any mischief, and at the *weaving* system Martin's strength gave him best.

4. Martin placed a heavy right-handed body blow, which sent Turner off his balance.

5. Turner had rather the best of this round by hitting his adversary heavily on the neck, which seemed to groggify him. He also placed another hit on the head, but he was thrown from the close.

6. Martin's neck was well marked. He threw some well intended blows away, and he received a smart hit on the mouth. He was under-most in the fall.

7. This was about the best round of the fight. Turner placed a flash hit upon his adversary's left eye lid, which produced streams of claret, but he was returned upon, and thrown after a courageous rally.

8. A gallantly contested round in favour of Martin, who placed his favourite right-handed hit upon the body, in return for which he knapped upon the head. A hard rally followed, at the end of which both went down.

9. Martin seemed distressed more than his adversary, but both had worked hard in a hot sun, and Martin's superior weight gave him, an advantage; he placed the awkward right-handed blow upon the body again, and threw Turner. Betting 6 to 4 on Turner.

10. Martin placed the heavy body hit again, and Turner went down; Martin became a greater favourite.

11. Both men distressed, they had a scrambling round and Randel bet Martin 7-to-4; the former offered it publicly and Martin took it when in attitude.

12. Nothing but the well known goodness of Turner, could have prevailed upon his Backers to fancy him not, as Martin placed the heavy right-handed hit several times; Turner could not stop it or return, and he was thrown.

Martin's eye was nearly closed, but his steadiness and condition gave him an advantage, and he bored his adversary down in most of the subsequent rounds, as the fight
this stage of t
feeble. Turne
in the 14th ro
Martin's left eye
59 rounds were
details would be
every round Marti
telling body blows
occasionally pinche
went down from wea
ter part of the battle,
than two to one again
him up, and he could n
an amateur seconded th
Randal picked up Turner.

Rosher beat Spencer in

A BACHELOR'S TH

16. Incipient paltitation t
dies.
17. Blushing and confusion
them.
18. Confidence in conversing w
increased.
19. Angry if treated by them
20. Very conscious of his ow
manliness.
21. A looking glass indispensable i
to admire himself.
22. Insufferable puppyism.
23. Thinks no women good enough fo
24. Caught unawares by the snares of
25. The connection broken off, from s
ceit on his part.
26. Conducts himself with much superi
towards her.
27. Pays his addresses to another lady,
without hope of mortifying the first.
28. Mortified and frantic at being refused.
29. Rails against the fair sex in general.
30. Morose and out of humor in all conversations on matrimony.
31. Contemplates matrimony more under the influence of interest than formerly.
32. Considers personal beauty in a wife not so indispensable as formerly.
33. Still retains a high opinion of his attractions as a husband.
34. Consequently has no idea but he may still marry a chicken.
35. Falls deeply and violently in love with one of seventeen.
36. *Au dennier desespoir*, another refusal.
37. Indulges in every kind of dissipation.
38. Shuns the best part of the female sex.
39. Suffers much remorse and mortification in so doing.
40. A fresh budding of matrimonial ideas but no spring shoots.
41. A nice young widow perplexes him.
42. Ventures to address her with mixed sensations of love and interest.
43. Interest prevails, which causes much cautious reflection.
44. The widow jilts him, being as cautious as himself.
45. Becomes every day more averse to the fair sex.
46. Gouty and nervous symptoms begin to appear.
47. Fears what may become of him when old and infirm.
48. Thinks living alone quite irksome.
49. Resolves to have a prudent young woman as housekeeper and companion.
50. A nervous affection about him, and frequent attacks of the gout.
51. Much pleased with his new housekeeper as nurse.

[redacted]o her.
[redacted]f marrying
[redacted]t.
[redacted]ence, and very
[redacted]ul parting with
[redacted]longer with him
[redacted]iltious, to excess.
[redacted]or her to his bedside,
[redacted]g her.
[redacted]rse, has his will made
[redacted] makes his exit.

[redacted]AME DE SURVILLE

[redacted]of the Poetess whose name [redacted] of this article, has said, that [redacted]version proper for women—a [redacted]ting art, all pleasure and all [redacted]ves." This splenetic sentence [redacted]ompounded of truth and falsehood [redacted]ld is now too well convinced of this [redacted]ny arguments from us on the sub[redacted]t, the womanly character is eminent[redacted]—more deeply sensible of all poetical [redacted]more quickly alive to the language of [redacted]pathy and sentiment, than that of man: [redacted]erefore more capable of relishing the de[redacted]tenderness of the art. But, though there [redacted]nerally this great appreciation of poetical [redacted]ellence in the female mind, it is by no means [redacted]ecessary consequence that the power of poe[redacted]cal conception should exist there: to admire [redacted]nd to create are widely different. We do not in this place presume to name all the various qualities which are necessary to constitute the poetical character in its highest excellence; but we think we may assert, that there are some of those qualities which seldom mingle in the female character—the deep and accurate insight into human nature and human passions, upon which alone a poet can build his noblest and truest fame. This knowledge, by education or by habit, is generally excluded from the heart of woman—from "the nunnery of her pure breast and quiet mind." In painting the milder affections of our nature however, the poetesses of all ages have been eminently successful. Love, friendship, and filial affection, never wear a more beautiful garb than when ornamented by a female hand. It is not the province of woman to surmount the craggy mountain, and to delight in the terrors which she views from its brow, or to traverse the pathless ocean and and to rejoice in its dangerous sublimity; but it is her pleasant employ to walk amid beds of flowers, and there to gather the sweetest, the tenderest, and the most beautiful. There is something in the poetry of female writers, which speaks most earnestly from the heart, and which teaches us a mild and lovely wisdom. It does not terrify, but win to goodness—it is placid, affectionate, and earnest-hearted.

Of female classical writers we have very few remains; but the age and spirit of chivalry gave a new place to the character of woman. On the revival of learning she shared with man all the immunities of his intellectual dignity. The singular poems of Marguerite-Eleonore Clotilde de Vallon-Chalys, of which we believe but little is known, can scarcely be classed, even in character, amongst these; in language, expression, and imagery they are totally distinct.

Of the authenticity of these poems, we must confess, we have considerable doubts; but their merit and beauty we readily acknowledge. In 1804 a small volume was published at Paris, with the following title: "Poesies de Marguerité-Eleonore Clotilde de Vallon-Chalys, dépuis Madame de Surville, poëte Francais du XV. siècle, publiées par Ch. Vanderbourg." In the preface to this little work there is some account given of the way in which these poems were discovered, and also of the author of them. In the year 1782, a M. de Surville, a descendant of this poetess, in searching among the neglected archives of his family, discovered some MS. poems, the beauty and excellence of which excited his astonishment and admiration. He applied himself diligently to the study of decyphering the hand-writing and, with considerable trouble, he succeeded in transcribing the greater part of the MSS. M. de Surville was driven from France by the Revolution, and the originals of the poems were unfortunately consumed by fire. M de Surville did not live to present to the public the monuments of his ancestor's genius, which had been preserved in this transcription; but in a letter to his wife, written shortly before his execution in the revolutionary tumults of the 7th year of the republic, he says, "I beseech you to communicate these poems to some one who is capable of appreciating them. Do not suffer the fruit of my researches to be lost to posterity, especially for the honour of my family, of which my brother is now the sole representative." Of the existence even of M. de Surville, we know not whether we ought to doubt though an accurate memoir is given of him, and an anecdote related of a duel between him and the commander of an English vessel, of the name of Middleton, respecting the relative merits of the two nations. The Editor of the poems informs us, that, in the year 1794, (but by what means he does not tell us) he was favoured with a sight of M. de Surville's copy, and that afterwards, on his return to France from abroad, he succeeded, with much difficulty. in discovering it. But besides these poems, some MSS. of M. de Surville fell into his hands, containing accounts of several poetesses in the age of the Troubadours, and also a memoir of the writer of these singular poems, of which, as it is rather an interesting piece of biography, we shall give a slight sketch,

Marguerite-Eleonore Clotilde de Vallon-Chalys, afterwards Madame de Surville, was born in a beautiful chateau on the left bank of the Ardêche, about the year 1405. Her mother Pulcherie de Fay-Collan, passed some years in Paris, where she acquired a taste for literature, and learned to write a beautiful hand no mean accomplishment at that day. She was invited by Agnes of Navarre, the wife of Gaston-Phebus, Count de Foix, to the court of that prince, which was enriched by a valuable library, not only of classical MSS. but also of such of the Italian and French writers as were then extant. Under the direction of Froissard, and by the desire of the Countess, Pulcherie copied some of the works of the Trouveurs, and more espacially of those poetesses who, after Heloise de Fulbert, had cultivated the French, or romance language. This valuable collection, both of ancient and modern poetry, on the death of her benefactress, Pulcherie was allowed by the Count to carry away with her. Peculiar misfortunes separated Madame de Vallon, for some time, from her husband and her sons; and on her return to Vallon, her great consolation was in the education of her daughter Clotilde. The talents of this child were very precocious. At eleven years of age she translated into French verse one of the Odes of Petrarch, with considerable ability. Many circumstances concurred to develope the genius of Clotilde. A strict friendship existed between her and some other young females, which was strengthened by the ties of similar tastes and occupations.

In the year 1421, not long after the death of her mother, Clotilde became attached to Berenger de Surville, and they were soon afterwards married. Immediately after that event had taken place, M. de Surville was called on to join the standard of Charles VII. then Dauphin; and it was on this occassion, probably that the beautiful verses which we shall shortly transcribe, may be presumed to have been written; and at this time also the "Heroide a son espoulx Berenger" was composed, which, it is said, was seen, though not admired, by Alain Chartier. The life of Berenger de Surville was not long—he perished the victim of his own valour, in a dangerous expedition which he undertook during the siege of Orleans, leaving only one son by his wife. Madame de Surville now devoted herself more assiduously to her poetical labours, and she gained considerable notice by some severe attacks on Alain Chartier, between whom and herself there existed much animosity. After the death of her daughter-in-law, Heloise de Vergy, who died in 1468, Madame de Surville found her only consolation in the society of her grand-daughter Camilla, upon whose death she once more visited the place of her birth. In this retreat she appears to have passed the remainder of her life, writing, in her extreme age, verses which would have done honour to the freshest mind at a much more favourable period. The precise time of her death is not known; but she lived and composed to her ninetieth year.

The poems which are contained in this little volume are principally poems of sentiment and satire; but as the latter must necessarily have lost much of the poignancy, which is their chief merit, we shall confine ourselves, in the extracts which we are about to make, to a few of the former description. We have attempted an English translation of these extracts, which we were induced to make from the admiration which we felt for the beauty of the original, though not in the hope of being able, in any manner, to approach it. Even in the very title a translation is impossible.

VERSES TO MY FIRST-BORN.*

My cherish'd infant! image of thy sire!
Sleep on the bosom which thy small lips presses;
Sleep, little one, and close those eyes of fire,
Those eyelets which the weight of sleep oppresses.
Sweet friend! dear little one! may slumber lend thee
Delights which I must never more enjoy!
I watch o'er thee, to nourish and defend thee,
And count these vigils sweet, for thee, my boy.
Sleep, infant, sleep! my solace and my treasure!
Sleep on my breast, the breast which gladly bore thee!
And though thy words can give this heart no pleasure?
It loves to see thy thousand smiles come o'er thee.

---

* VERSELETS A MON PREMIER NE.

O cher enfanteiet, vray pourtraict de ton pere,
Dors sur le seyn que ta bouche a presse!
Dors, petiot; cloz, amy, sur le seyn de ta mere,
Tien doulx œillet par le somme oppres é!
Bel amy, cher petiot, que ta pupille tendre
Gouste ung sommeil qui plus n'est faict pour moy!
Je veille pour te veoir, te defendre,
Aiux qu'il m'est doulx ne veiller, que pour toy! &c. &c.

Yes, thou wilt smile, young friend! when thou awakest,
Yes, thou wilt smile, to see my joyful guise;
Thy mother's face thou never now mistakest,
And thou hast learn'd to look into her eyes.

What! do thy little fingers leave the breast,
The fountain which thy small lip press'd at pleasure?
Could'st thou exhaust it, pledge of passion blest!
Even then thou couldst not know my fond love's measure.

My gentle son! sweet friend, whom I adore!
My infant love! my comfort, my delight!
I gaze on thee, and gazing o'er and o'er,
I blame the quick return of every night.

His little arms stretch forth,—sleep o'er him steals—
His eye is closed—he sleeps—how still his breath!
But o'er the tints his flowery cheek reveals,
He seems to slumber in the arms of death.

Awake, my child! —I tremble with affright!—
Awaken?—Fatal thought, thou art no more—
My child! one moment gaze upon the light,
And e'en with thy repose my life restore.

Blest error! still he sleeps—I breathe again—
May gentle dreams delight his calm repose!
But when will he, for whom I sigh—oh when
Will he beside me watch thine eyes unclose?

When shall I see *him* who hath given thee life,
My youthful husband, noblest of his race!
Methinks I see blest mother, and blest wife!
Thy little hands thy father's neck embrace.

How will he revel in thy first caress,
Disputing with thee for my gentle kiss!
But think not to engross his tenderness,
Clotilda too shall have her share of bliss.

How will he joy to see his image there,
The sweetness of his large cerulean eye!
His noble forehead, and his graceful air,
Which Love himself might view with jealousy.

For me—I am not jealous of his love,
And gladly I divide it, sweet, with thee:
Thou shalt, like him, a faithful husband prove,
But not, like him, give this anxiety.

I speak to thee—thou understand'st me not—
Thou couldst not understand, though sleep were fled—
Poor little child! the tangles of his thought,
His infant thought, are not unravelled.

We have been happy infants, as *thou* art;
Sad reason will destroy the dream too soon;
Sleep in the calm repose that stills thy heart,
Ere long its very memory will be gone!

There is a tenderness and a sportive beauty in these lines of Madame de Surville, which we have seldom seen equalled; and, undoubtedly, both the versification and the sentiments seem much superior to the age in which she lived. Whatever doubts, however, there may be of their authenticity, we think their merits and excellence are unquestionable. These lines are certainly far superior to the French taste of the present day, a circumstance which may be used in favour of their genuineness. Some of the turns of thought, though occasionally verging on *concetti*, are delicate and sweet in the extreme—where the mother imagines the slumbers of her infant to be those of death, and where she compares infantine thoughts to the confusion of entangled threads. The picture too of conjugal attachment is ardent, tender, and pure. It is in poetry like this that the genius of woman more particularly excels, and these verses are a beautiful instance of it. The following stanzas also are full of passionate affection:—

BALLADE A MON ESPOULX,

Lors fut admiz des propres mains du Roy en l'Ordre et Corps de la Chevalerie.

Quoy! mon Espoulx, à payne hors de l'enfance,
Vient des guerriers la palme recevoir,
Et son aurore obtient la recompense
Qui ne s'atteinct qu' a l'estoyle du soir,
Porquoy n'auroit? Ieel prilx percevoir
Veulent haults faictz, non triste sapience,
Que de succès sur toy voyray pleuveoir,
Si (car mon cueur ne peult me decevoir),
M'est ton amour garant de ta vaillance!
Cil qui soubmist et Carthage et Numanee,
Cil qui soubmist l'Asie au sien manoir,
Vautez chascung de rare continence,
Furent du monde a ton aage, l'espoir:
Comme eulx, au droict joinz le ferme vouloir,
Humain propoz, sngesse et bienveillance!
Si nestre roy ne fust en ton pouvoir,
Du sang des roys te feraz apparoir—
M'est ton amour garant de ta vail ance.

Dieulx! que vouldroy, quand t'armeraz de lance
Varlet feal, te suibvre aux champs du Loir!
Qu'à te servir auroy de vigilance!
Comme sauroy bien tienne armuce chaloir!
Se ne se peult te fayz ramentevoir
Qu'avouz tissue plus estroite alliance,
Et qu'en tous lieulz, soict le ciel blanc ou noir,
Dussess forcier ma tendresse à douloir.
M'est ton amour garant de to vaillance.

ENVOY.

De t'accoler me meurs d'impatience;
Soulette icy plus ne peulx ene souloir;
Revienz, amy; seray sans defiance,
Se dict bayzer, que ja sens m'esmouvoir
Que ton amour ne cede à ton vaillance.

We confess we have made several attempts to transmute these tender and simple stanzas into English verse, for we could not forbear quoting them, as they may lead our readers to judge for themselves of the merits of this fascinating little volume. We add the following translation, which contains the sentiments of these lines, though it is impossible to catch their naivetè.

STANZAS TO MY HUSBAND.

On his admission, by the King's own hand, into the Order and Company of Knighthood.

What! in the very morning of his days,
My husband's hand has grasp'd the palm of war,
And his young brow is circled with the rays
That seldom beam, but from life's evening star?
Why should it not be so? This lofty prize
High deeds of arms, not subtle counsels, claim:
I see a thousand triumphs round thee rise,
If (and I boldly trust my heart's surmise)
Thy love, to me stands surety for thy fame,

He, whose young arm, struck Carthage to the ground,
He, who smote Asia, with the Grecian power,
For noble continence alike renown'd,
In years like thine, were the world's hope and flower,
Like them, with firm will hold the right alone;
Be wisdom, virtue, courtesy thine aim:
If fortune grant thee not a kingly throne,
Be kingly blood in every action shewn—
Thy love, to me stands surety for thy fame.

Go heaven! when thou art arm'd with lance and shield,
That I might follow to Loire's martial plain;
A faithful squire, to tend thee in the field.
And fondly guard thy knightly arms from stain!
That may not be.—Then, love, bethink thee still
The ties that bind us own a sweeter name,
That through all time and place, through good and ill,
Though tender fears, the while, my bosom fill,
Thy love, to me, stands surety for thy fame.

Envoy.

Dying, once more to meet thy dear caress,
I sit and languish in my loneliness—
Return, sweet friend, secure from doubt or blame;
One kiss, which seems even now my lips to bless,
Shall say thy love is matchless as thy fame. R.

Lord Byron's Plagiarisms.—B. V. is correct—the charge in the Literary Gazette, made against Lord Byron, of a plagiarism from Lessing, is an egregious blunder. The stanzas beginning *Kenn'st du das land*, &c. referred to by Madame de Staël in her work upon Germany, were written by Goëthe, and will be found in his novel of Wilhelm Meister, where they are put into the mouth of Mignon, expressing her regret of Italy. So far from *twenty* lines in the opening of the Bride of Abydos being stolen from this song of Goëthe's (*not Lessing's*), the song itself only consists of three stanzas, and four lines of the first stanza alone are those from which Lord Byron took the opening of his poem, and which he has amplified and improved into a passage of rare beauty. The following is a close version of this first stanza:—

Kown'st thou the land where figs and citron trees are growing—
Where golden orange fruits under dark leaves are growing—
And the zephyrs soft from the blue west are blowing,

W[illegible]

So muc[h]
the Germa[n]
resemblanc[e]
in continuati[on]
of the same [kind]
reputable to th[e]
"I looked ou[t]
truth is, ther[e] are
ly original in the
It is the province [of]
embellish these in a [way]
to instruct and deligh[t]
nature ever reflected f[rom]
nating in the same ca[n]
beautiful. How comes i[t]
the age has escaped the
scholar," if the adoption o[f]
reign work be a crime?

CONTINUATION OF [THE]
MARGATE OR A PEE[P]
AS THEY ARE," &c[.]

EMMA'S STORY.

When first the dawn of reason fe[ll]
"Upon my mind and I did wake.
From childhoods sleep, that fairy spe[ll]
Which binds us in its poppy brake;
Where we do wake forgetfully,
And slumbring s umber blessedly.
I caught a doting mother's eye,
Bending o'er me anxiously,
And tho: I read not its alarms,
"I smiled and stretched my little arms,
She flew and clasped me to her breast,
I was her all and she carest,—
Her heart it owned my speaking glance,
The first sweet sign of cognizance,
Dear to a mothers heart is this,
Tis more than joy tis very bliss;

Oh who can tell a mothers love!
Tis pure as that which glows above,
Unpolluted and unbounded,
"Deep as waters never sounded;
Rich as India's spicy groves,
Sweet as notes from cushat doves,—
It boots me not now to retrace,
The giddy steps of childhoods race,
"Suffice, I was an only child,
And never has the sun yet smiled
On one with brighter gladsome rays,
Than those which decked my early days.
The child that on a mothers breast
Can lay its head and sink to rest
Is far more blest as it reposes
Than bee amongst a bed of roses;—

There is no pillow like to this;
There is no star like to that eye',
Which sparkles in mute blessedness,
As gazing on sweet innocence,
A mother sings its lullaby.—
Oh tis a sleep a blessed sleep,
"As that which oer an Angel creeps
When wandering in his paradise
Beneath some sacred tree he lies
A child of Heaven, a child of bliss
Slumb'ring in happy holiness.—
Like merry sun beams on the sea
Whose span of life is but an hour,
Too soon by wretched destiny,
I was without a mothers power,
Ere yet ten summers o'er me ran
Her sun it set, and mine began,
The light which deck'd my early days
Withdrew its former gladsome rays,
And all was gloom when I did see
A dead mothers panoply;
When I did kiss her marble brow,
Oh God methinks I see it now!
And my lips they madly prest
Her's mute and cold which often blest
Me every hour and never were
So cold and mute to me before.

Oh twas an hour of misery;
I knew no more for many a day!
I lived; but that is scarce a life
Where you live a living death,

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…rld
…hem grew;
…s hurl'd
…nce to stay
…day.
…e to speak,
…ssionate,
…esolate,
… could not be,
…ppily,
…wning of her days,
…a mothers praise,
…ppiest gladness,
…s and nights of sadness;
…ods revelry,
…isery.—
…eauties of even'd sky
…ry radiant hue,
… smiling beauteously
…g the roses unsunn'ed dew:—
…gay they be, and gorgeously
…ms of the Sun are shining still,
…ment and you see them fly,
…ith the Sun behind the hill;
… now the beauties of even's light
…stol'n away by the circling night,
…eir rosy mantle is fled and gone
…nd sable the one they've now put on.

Or like the moon among the trees,
When the dew sparkles on the leaves,
Bright and fragrant are their kisses.
Pure as a dying parent's wishes:—
And there is many a beau y bright
Seen or made in the gay moonlight.—
But some envious cloud too soon
Flies across the face of the moon,
And the dew and the leaves are darkling in sadness
Which a moment before were sparkling in gladness.

Tis thus with life! its happiest hours
Beam like an April day in showers,
Smile like a rose upon its thorn,
Whose leaves lie dead before the morn.
'Tis thus with life! our tears & smiles
Are children alike of sorrow,
The smile for a day the tear beguiles,
And the tear has its reign tomorrow.

The brighter the flash the louder the peal;
The fairer the flower the sooner its death!
The stronger the arm the swifter the steel
Will lay the proud wanderer dead in his path!
The higher the hill the lower the vale!
The deeper the woe the sadder the tale.—

Tis thus with life! though bright our joys,
Some poison'd dart the dream destroys,
Far darker than our joys were bright,
And we do walk but walk in night.
And the hopes that were lighted, lie blasted and blighted,
Though short was their life like a meteon's light
Like the tints of the even's sky mocking the gazer's eye,
Smiling in beauty to be shrouded in night.

But why should I my span of time
This idly waste, in telling thee,
That life is like a watch's chime,
An emblem of uncertainty:—
The heart which feels for other's woes,
And beats with kindred sympathy,
Must in its time have felt the throes
The throes of its own misery:
And needs no tongue or words to tell,
That life is but a painted spell,
Heaven today, tomorrow hell.

(To be Continued.)

TWENTY-NINTH *MADRAS GOVT. LOTTERY.*

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1821.

Prizes of 115 *Rupees each.*

Nos.						
17	36	87	111	113	123	
137	169	190	194	222	246	258
267	289	290	295	302	307	326
350	381	443	447	452	476	577
616	661	701	735	790	836	843
931	932	935	974	998	1004	1042
1048	1066	1081	1154	1218	1378	1448
1492	1538	1625	1666	1671	1703	1735
1789	1848	1849	1852	1874	1881	1896
1898	1931	1953	1967	1981	2036	2066
2077	2088	2112	2256	2294	2300	2385
2397	2402	2407	2434	2485	2505	2513
2518	2545	2574	2589	2625	2628	2709
2714	2753	2771	2781	2859	2872	2876
2943	2971	3058	3095	3129	3187	3272
3307	3334	3404	3414	3487	3492	3558
3569	3570	3573	3626	3634	3653	3701
3742	3744	3841	3844	3853	3873	3911
3929	3968.					

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1821.

Prizes of 115 *Rupees each.*

Nos.						
11	99	118	159	165	173	
240	250	263	265	325	349	362
363	413	524	538	560	565	579
582	587	597	623	702	715	786
787	814	870	873	878	917	962
972	982	987	1003	1008	1032	1169
1215	1243	1266	1275	1303	1340	1345
1459	1483	1517	1637	1647	1716	1763
1787	1842	1854	1861	1886	1904	1912
1982	2039	2040	2109	2115	2163	2203
2230	2242	2311	2365	2366	2373	2459
2476	2483	2515	2568	2594	2602	2674
2743	2751	2822	2825	2832	2841	2880
2896	2919	2923	2941	2946	2972	3002
3030	3039	3042	3088	3118	3120	3122
3223	3231	3256	3257	3280	3290	3304
3305	3323	3336	3359	3406	3430	3448
3471	3506	3516	3565	3568	3604	3612
3615	3650	3697	3710	3725	3732	3738
3822	3834	3855	3920	3980	3987	3990

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1921.

Prizes of 115 *Rupees each.*

Nos.						
19	45	50	58	80	97	
116	214	273	370	374	380	414
441	510	512	515	523	528	557
590	606	608	648	662	684	697
716	721	746	766	778	807	812
833	868	872	886	944	975	983
997	1012	1030	1076	1090	1097	1135
1242	1256	1274	1279	1310	1351	1354
1421	1441	1445	1484	1486	1513	1567
1571	1634	1648	1699	1705	1707	1767
1807	1811	1835	1877	1878	1890	1926
1928	1940	1947	2007	2049	2155	2199
2343	2391	2441	2449	2455	2464	2521
2549	2575	2636	2643	2649	2655	2705
2717	2728	2739	2743	2749	2754	2813
2816	2846	2960	2973	2979	2982	2995
3001	3041	3053	3081	3121	3131	3136
3147	3152	3178	3209	3240	3258	3263
3283	3337	3369	3407	3483	3489	3552
3554	3562	3581	3607	3616	3682	3640
3655	3665	3667	3671	3731	3766	3784
3804	3812	3836	3870	3910	3939	3984

MONDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1821.

Prizes of 115 *Rupees each.*

Nos.						
9	21	38	59	102	115	
213	285	320	348	396	411	461
466	497	549	574	755	759	
804	808	841	943	992	1005	1013
1036	1047	1072	1093	1136	1139	1142
1146	1185	1245	1256	1267	1268	1290
1356	1372	1403	1406	1416	1498	1566
1624	1652	1713	1742	1792	1856	1860
1885	1897	1909	1937	1983	2015	2022
2138	2168	2172	2186	2221	2227	2252
2268	2313	2360	2381	2425	2435	2443
2507	2510	2527	2630	2640	2642	2657
2764	2779	2804	2866	2948	2998	3000
3065	3072	3174	3180	3229	3241	3243
3248	3265	3278	3383	3442	3466	3537
3541	3584	3591	3647	3688	3699	3720
3749	3755	3758	3807	3833	3848	3875
3881	3948.					

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1821

Prizes of 115 *Rupees each.*

Nos.						
30	52	101	103	177	284	
365	388	440	457	480	486	491
501	505	520	539	542	553	558
575	588	607	638	640	671	705
732	768	772	782	789	800	805
826	830	855	961	984	985	991
1014	1046	1079	1110	1124	1139	1146
1148	1177	1192	1228	1258	1293	1306
1349	1370	1438	1471	1524	1531	1587
1643	1674	1686	1687	1691	1700	1720
1752	1777	1805	1813	1837	1859	1854
1985	2008	2014	2041	2056	2059	2095
2133	2156	2182	2197	2206	2220	2290
2322	2358	2416	2447	2461	2493	2523
2527	2531	2532	2615	2617	2696	2745
2773	2774	2810	2823	2838	2885	2909
3007	3013	3016	3019	3028	3063	3108
3125	3162	3165	3168	3171	3175	3192
3213	3217	3221	3225	3227	3242	3276
3279	3295	3321	3342	3438	3501	3507
3509	3522	3544	3556	3572	3683	3686
3691	3840	3857	3882	3883	3885	3918
3926	3942	3969	3977	3981.		

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1821.

Prizes of 115 *Rupees each.*

Nos.						
171	175	197	208	235	248	
266	277	283	304	321	337	394
468	481	567	572	600	659	744
809	813	839	845	901	912	947
959	1017	1018	1061	1121	1165	1170
1186	1191	1201	1205	1241	1253	1285
1288	1307	1309	1328	1359	1396	1415
1500	1503	1504	1512	1519	1523	1595
1617	1623	1704	1750	1769	1828	1831
1834	1838	1857	1858	1929	1935	1961
1993.	2001	2026	2067	2078	2131	2171
2248	2324	2327	2336	2386	2403	2411
2448	2490	2491	2517	2525	2682	2688
2681	2688	2692	2708	2725	2730	2780
2801	2847	2894	2895	2920	2921	2956
2966	3003	3055	3105	3134	3146	3166
3210	3292	3324	3332	3350	3359	3434
3443	3450	3454	3469	3478	3503	3578
3602	3643	3652	3687	3711	3715	3866
3890	3899	3931	3951	3962	3989.	

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